THE TRACK RECORD

INTERNATIONAL BIGFOOT SOCIETY

APRIL SUMMARY ISSUE 2006 #160
EDITOR RAY CROWE
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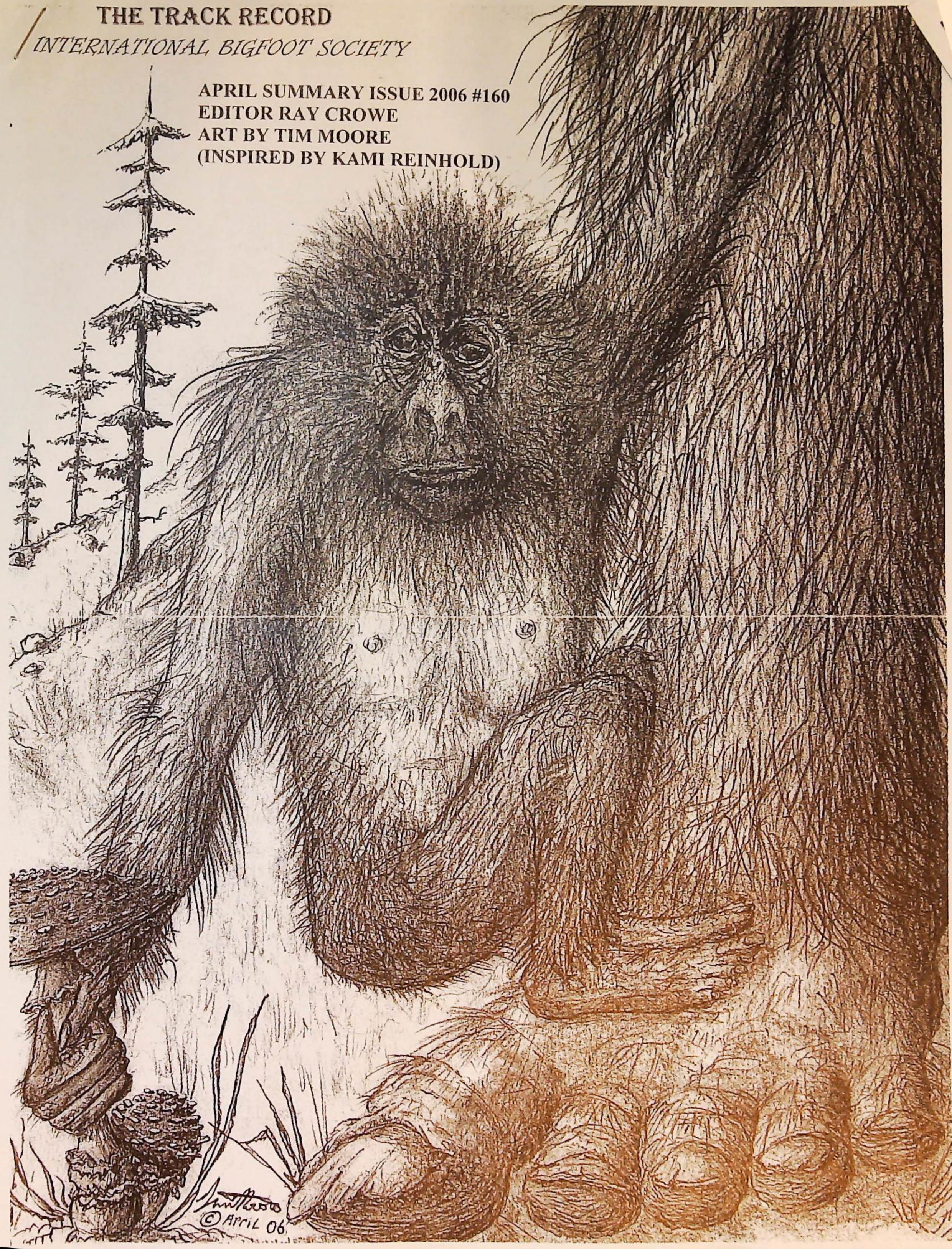
(INSPIRED BY KAMI REINHOLD)



RAY'S DAUGHTER, PAM LYTLE

APRIL 29TH MEETING GUESTS

TRACK USED AS DERMAL DEMO

MATT CROWLEY EXPLAINS DERMAL TRACK

The Track Record

The International Bigfoot Society™ Newsletter
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MAKE CHECKS TO RAY CROWE PLEASE I DON'T HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT TO WBS, IBS, TRACK RECORD, ETC...MAKE ALL CHECKS OUT TO RAY CROWE...PLEASE!!

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*** REMEMBER...WE NEED YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOW... POST OFFICE THROWS AWAY BULK MAIL. Sorry, I can't replace if lost due to address change. Back order is possible.**

MEETING

Monthly meetings will be at the Home Plate, 8501 N. Lombard, Portland. Dinner at 6PM and meet at 7PM, All invited. Free to the public (no indoor meeting in July, Aug., Nov. or Dec.). There will be a mini-museum and items will be for sale by owner Patti Dietz. Next meeting will be January 28, 2006. Hope you all had a good holiday season.

MEETING STUFF

The April 29th meeting speaker was Matt Crowley, an expert on track casting and dermal ridges. He brought lost of examples of material he has been experimenting with while examining the fine textures of hands nd feet. Some of his material was cast in industrial fly ash, due to its extreme fineness, mostly studying his own personal dermal ridges. A copy of the Onion Mountain cast was presented (cast by John Green in fine dust, 1967), was used to demonstrate the dermal details. Matt noted that most earlier casts in plaster, had a circular area in the center, where detail was eliminated by direct pouring of the plaster. The more accurate method is to spray, and let dry, three times with hair spray. Make a thin slurry (Rick Noll splash casting technique) that is gently spooned in the track to retain the most detail. Waiting a short period before pouring the remainder of the plaster. Note, Rick suggests that a "dam" be used around the track, thus preserving details along the edges of the track.

Matt's companion, Dana Fos, is an officer of the Seattle Museum of Mysteries., dedicated to UFO's, Bigfoot, Ghosts, and Northwest Mysteries. She reports that the museum had a new donation of a 500 pound Bigfoot statue, which all are invited to come up and see. 623 Broadway Ave E. 206-328-6499; donations accepted; www.seattlechatclub.org.

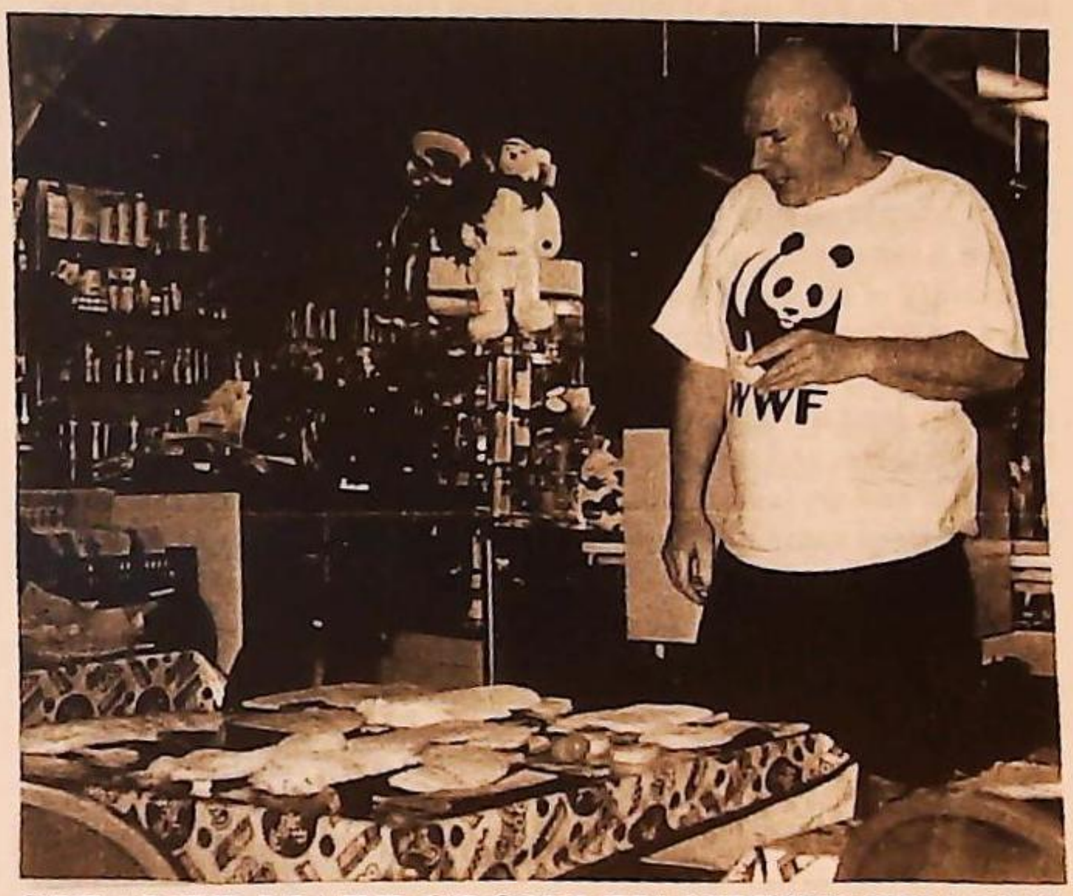
BIGFOOT REPORTS

*** From Ben Blake danegeld2@msn.com |**

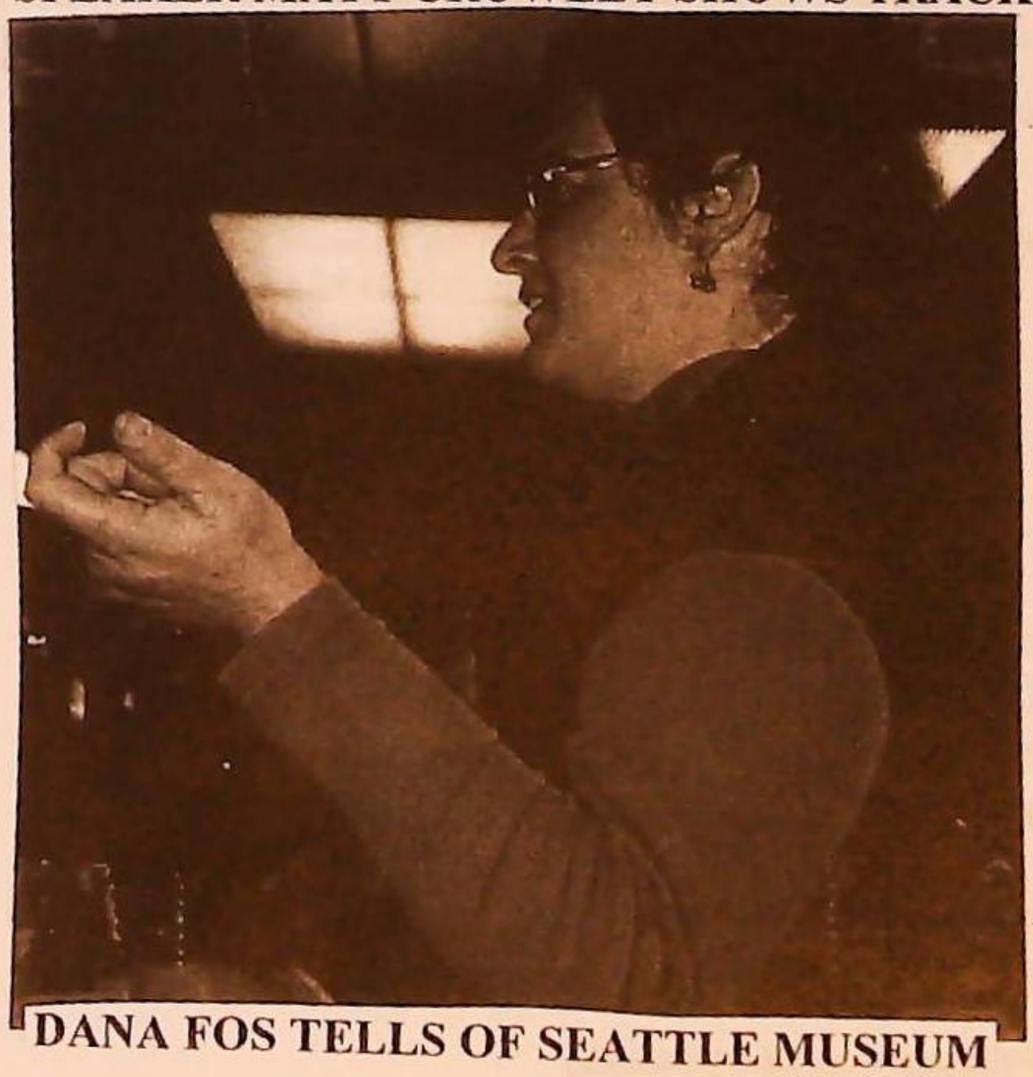
Posted: Sun Mar 05, 2006 3:26 am Post subject: Big Foot and tree Knocking. By Wolfsong.

While hunting in the Northfork area just southeast of the town of Oakhurst, CA, about 8 years ago, in deer zone D-7, me and a hunting buddy heard loud cracking noises like someone was whacking a tree with a big stick. This was about 2 A.M., it woke us both up. I wouldn't say it was close to our camp, but it was close enough that we could hear it quite clearly. It came from below our camp in the direction of a stream that was probably 100 yards below. We thought that maybe some one else was camped down there and was splitting some wood to feed their late night fire, although, having been down along that stream earlier in the day, we hadn't noticed a decent area to set up a camp. It was covered in thick brush except for game trails. Plus we didn't see a fire or smell wood burning, nor could we hear any voices. But we could hear the stream from our camp. Well, it kind of spooked us, but there are lots of sounds at night that catch your attention but are not usually caused by mysterious sources. A mountain lion's cry or howl can be unnerving, but is easily

KEEP SKEPTICALS ON WITH ALL REPORTS



SPEAKER MATT CROWLEY SHOWS TRACKS

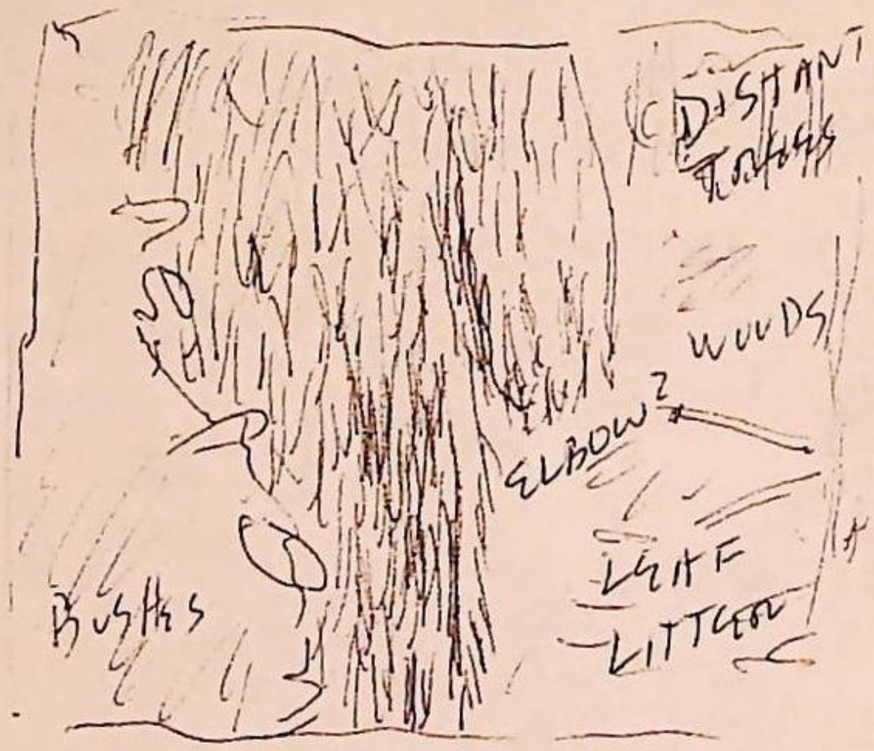


DANA FOS TELLS OF SEATTLE MUSEUM

explained, right? Even if you haven't heard it before. This whacking noise went on for about 10 minutes and then stopped. The Really eerie part was that there were NO other forest noises except for the stream for about another 15 minutes. God, I'm getting chills just typing this! At that time, we were just perplexed, not spooked. Now, I've read and heard stories that this tree knocking has been attributed to Big Foot by many people, and I've also learned that the Northfork area is long been in local legends regarding Big Foot. My question is this - is there any other reasonable explanation for this tree knocking sound? Has any report been able to conclude that it could have been from a number of perfectly explainable sources? I know it wasn't a woodpecker, or a tree cracking or falling or deer breaking through the brush. Just curious as to what research says.

* Michael Newton eyeofnewt@att.net
Bigfoot in Montana; From the Glacier Reporter (Browning, MT): 1 March 2006; Is Bigfoot roaming around Kiowa Camp in Blackfeet Country? By John McGill

"I took my kids for an outing on New Year's Day," said Bruce Schildt who lives near Kiowa camp in Blackfeet country. "I took them up Cut Bank Creek to play. We were on our way home, but we drove up toward the mountains up by Grandpa's Lake. Toni Rae found a footprint, and we came back and took pictures and took them to Fish and Wildlife and they checked it out." Schildt's kids had discovered a line of 30 or 40 inch large tracks in the snow. "The footprints looked like barefoot human footprints, but they Were about three times as big," said Schildt. "They were frozen in the mud up there." Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife Director Gayle Skunkcap said his department has received telephone calls "from Kiowa camp to Cut Bank Creek," asking about the possibility of Bigfoot living in and around their homes. "There are a lot of trappers out with beartrack snowshoes, " he said, noting the particular style of snowshoe is much smaller than the generally long devices used in the past. "There's a lot of pothole lakes up there, and trappers using bearpaws, but we take all calls seriously and we investigate." Skunkcap said most of the calls he'd received came in a week or more after tracks were seen, so a definitive verdict has been difficult to reach. "I've never seen an official document as to whether Bigfoot exists or not," he said, "but I've also not seen an official document saying there's ever



Loren Coleman's computer site has information concerning a photo taken by a couple, Klindt and Dianna at Mount Hood, where they had put camera traps. Four photos were displayed, one showing a possible Bigfoot. I sketched the photo, which was very close, showing a hairy back plus a possible elbow. April 29th, 2006 Cryptomundo News

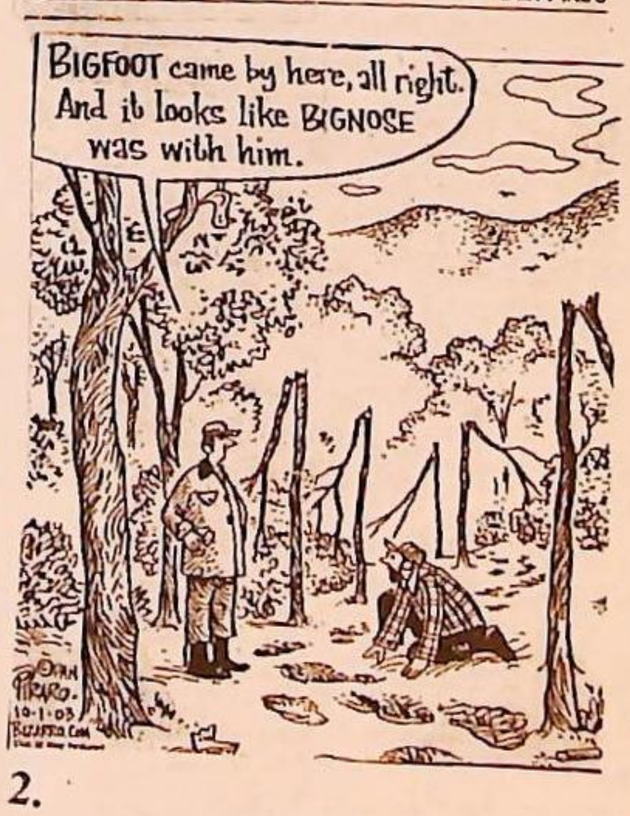
Best **CRIME FIGHTING MYTHICAL BEAST**

Bigfoot LAURA McCOY

Perched comfortably outside Mike's Second Hand Store, a life-like wooden representation of the mythical Bigfoot scares patrons straight with his threateningly scrawled sign, "Shoplifters Will Be Eaten." Funny thing though, I don't know how Bigfoot plans to eat me, even if I do steal something, considering BIGFOOT IS NOT REAL! Mythical Bigfoot, you are so BUSTED! KS

Mike's Second Hand Store, 210 SE Hwy 224 PORTLAND

BIZARRO Dan Piraro



An atheist is walking through the forest when Big Foot jumps out at him. As he approaches menacingly, the atheist yells, "Lord, save me!"

Seconds later, a voice rumbles from heaven, "I thought you didn't believe in me."

"Well," the man says, "until a minute ago, I didn't believe in Big Foot either."

Submitted by GREGG PICILLO

been any injury to anyone by a Bigfoot." Of the tracks discovered by Schildt, Skunkcap said only one looked like itmight come from something unusual, but his department is taking no chances. "People are calling and asking if I see one should I shoot it?" he said. But shooting is likely unnecessary, said Skunkcap, since no record of an attack on any person has ever been recorded. But also, people should consider what they might be shooting at. "I'd say if you see one don't shoot because if it's someone playing a practical joke, you could wind up hurting somebody," Skunkcap said

* Found this interesting report on the Hancock House/Chris Murphy newsletter #10. See at dhbooks@birdbooks.com and themurphyfile@lists.birdbooks.com Newfoundland's Last Sasquatch ; May 03 2006 Contributed by: cmurphy Views: 18

Every now and then I run across a story that deserves some immediate attention. The following is one of many that will be featured in The Sasquatch Chronicle. It interests me from the point of view that Newfoundland was the scene of the most tragic "eradication" in Canadian history - that of the Beothuk Indians. You can netsearch information in this connection. My point is, if early settlers to North American had such disregard for human beings, they would have been even more disregard for sasquatch. It is likely many were simply shot and left to rot as we see in this story.

About 1,000 years ago Leif Erikson, a Viking, reported that he saw such creatures on the island.

If I were to guess, the story you are about to read is that of the last. Huge "Beast-Man" Shot Near Pistolet Bay Pistolet Bay, Newfoundland, 1890s, Winter William Decker, who lives in one of the small settlements on the Newfoundland side of the Strait of Belle Isle, reported a horrific encounter with some kind of animal-man while hunting and fishing near Pistolet Bay.

One frosty morning he took his muzzle-loader and headed back into the country. As he reached a marsh, about 300 yards across, he heard a loud and frightening roar. He turned and what he saw made him almost faint in his tracks. A huge animal, or huge man, a giant creature anyway, was coming at him in gigantic leaps. Decker had already charged his gun with plenty of powder and shot. He knelt down and took steady aim and waited till the creature was very close, too close for comfort. Then he fired. The weight of the charge brought the beast-man to his knees; but it was up again very quickly. But Decker was ready with a second volley and the creature fell the second time letting out a bellow that could be heard for miles. Taking no chances, he reloaded and fired a third volley. The creature did not stir again. Decker measured the creature; it was ten to twelve feet tall, with an outstretched arm-span of fourteen feet. Its feet left tracks in the snow that Decker's snowshoes couldn't cover. The body, he said, was covered with long hair. He figured the creature weighed about one thousand pounds!

COMMENT: As far as we know, Decker simply left the carcass where it lay. This would be understandable for that time period, and we might reason that he wanted to get out of the area as quickly as he could.

Source: Marjorie Halpin and Michael Ames, (Editors), 1980. Manlike Monsters on Trial. University of British Columbia Press, p.90, from Michael Taft, "Sasquatch-like Creatures in Newfoundland: A Study in the Problems of Belief, Perception and Reportage." Original Source: Michael Harrington (writer and narrator), 1977. Abominable Snowmen in Newfoundland, - CBC Radio, St. John's Jamboree – Friends and Neighbors (specific source beyond this is not given).

Chris can be reached at: cmurphy101@shaw.ca

* From Leo Selzer; laselzer@telus.net Hello Ray; Thank you for the compliment on my site, That is also very much appreciated. The main purpose of my website is to educate the public about these magnificent people that we share our planet with. Therefore, anything that is on my website is there to be copied, linked to or printed off, or what ever. Take it, use it, print it, link to it, copy and paste it, I really don't care as long as it is being used to teach people about Sasquatch.With that in mind, I would be very pleased to have you take something and post it on your website. Probably my own personal encounters info would be a good place to start with as for as first hand credibility is concerned, but I will leave that up to you.

The Native Indian people were the first to call them "A PEOPLE" and I absolutely agree with that. They have successfully interbred with Native Indian ladies and girls in the past , as well as women from the Russian Block Region, and also interbred with women within the Oriental block Nations. There is still alive in the USA the descendants of a female Sasquatch who bore children from a ranch owner and his hired help. The children are supposedly normal, and proud of their family line. According to the article some of those descendants live in California. The blood samples that were analyzed from the Sasquatch shooting that took place at Fort Lewis Military Base in 1977-78 showed a composite blend of both Human & Animal Blood Cells.. That tells me that Sasquatch is at the very least a Human-Sub-Species.. Therefore we must respect him and treat him with the same kindness that we would show to any other human. These magnificent beings have so much for us to learn from, but at the same time I have some real fears as to what further dangers will be imposed upon them when the living specimen is finally captured and we officially impose upon their lives and life style. If I should ever be so blessed as to make contact with and establish a trusting repeating communication with Sasquatch I really don't know if I would let it be known, at least until I was sure that the individuals were completely out of the geographical area.

You know Ray, it is really strange how we can strive so hard to find Sasquatch and prove that they exist, then when we have the proof we want to hide it to protect the well being of those concerned. That really is not much of a compliment to mankind is it ?

This spring, April 10 at 3:00 AM, I heard Sasquatch vocalizing and even got a short recording of his voice right from my front porch. April 11 at 1:00 AM I went to stake out the area with my sound equipment. I wasn't having much success so I moved right to the edge of the timber. Within a minute or so I could hear bipedal footsteps in the dry grass and sticks softly sneaking not more that 50 feet from me. It was very dark, I was alone and unarmed. After listening to this for about 10 minutes I felt that under the circumstances the best thing to do was to leave..... Last summer I was out in the bush where I had found a lot of evidence. I thought I would give Sasquatch a call and bang on a tree. I got an immediate response. I tried it again and once again immediately got a response. That was it , no more. After about 20 minutes we began to hear voices in the bush behind us but no sighting or communication.

This week on Monday, Mike and I went out to that same general area. We found a lot of fresh evidence, including some faint foot prints. I tried to plaster cast one that was in the soft mud but it didn't work out. In a clearing at the end of a road I made a loud mournful call similar to what Sasquatch makes. Immediately there was an answer followed by two tree bangs. That was it , no more. We also discovered that where fresh tree breaks are located by a road there will be a marked trail close by. On a couple of occasions we checked out on both sides of such a tree break and within a few steps was a faint trail heading into the brush. By following the markers, one to the next, we went quite a long way before turning back. These surely seem to be trail markers and are not all that hard to follow once you get the idea of how to read them. Mike and I know the general geographical area where at least two family units reside or frequent. I have also got a hot lead on where a family of Sasquatch has been regularly frequenting some farms for well over 30 years now. If you haven't guessed by now I am really pumped-up this spring and hope to have a communication encounter this year.

You folks are doing a great job of putting out stories and such for people to learn from ; keep up the good work.. Leo Selzer leoselzer@telus.net website http://sasquatch-pg.net

* Sighting: Sana Khan; 22 Mainstreet, Harriman, New York 10522 sanakhan@hotmail.com
Can you contact: Yes Can you publish: yes
Date: 3/5/06 Time: 7:00 (AM OR PM?)
I was hiking the mountains
Witnesses: Waqas Khan, To Pock Shaqur, and Steve Francis
Description of sighting: I was making hibachi rice and then I turned around and saw big foot coming toward me. I threw the rice at him and we started to run. To Pock was making new rap lyrics.
He was over 12 ft he was fat with grayish blue hair and smelled like taco.

MISCELANEOUS

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
From The Star (Malaysia): 9 March 2006; Team to do DNA test on Bigfoot's footprint By MEERA VIJAYAN
JOHOR BARU: After all the publicity surrounding the elusive Bigfoot, a DNA test will be carried out on the cast of a giant footprint found in the forest here to determine its existence once and for all. Local paranormal investigator Syed Abdullah Al-Attas the host of Seekers, said he hoped the print of a left foot would provide some clues about Bigfoot. Seekers is a local programme on paranormal activities, aired over ntv7. "We did not find any droppings or fur. The DNA test for the footprint is our best shot at ascertaining its origins," he said in a telephone interview. Syed Abdullah said the footprint, measuring 45.5cm by 36cm, was among several spotted by a team of paranormal investigators on Feb 21. The team comprised four investigators from Seekers, four from the US-based Destination Truth and three from Singapore Paranormal Investigators (SPI).
SPI founder Dr Kenny Fong said they did not spot Bigfoot but stumbled on the prints during intermittent rain, just as the forest in Kg Lukut, Kota Tinggi was getting dark."We were shocked when we saw the prints. I thought to myself, 'this thing is real'. I was pretty sure the prints did not belong to any other animal," he said, adding that all the team members were literally jumping for joy. According to him, there were about a dozen prints in the area, with the most distinct one having a print before and after it, spaced about 1.5m apart. A stretch of trees appeared to have been violently torn down "I would say the prints were fresh and less than an hour old then. The Rain had made the particular portion of the ground soft and the shape was excellent," he said. He explained that in order to make the cast, hair spray was sprayed on evenly all over the footprint. Plaster powder was then mixed with purified water until it turned into a creamy substance and poured carefully into the cavity of the footprint. It took an hour for the substance to harden before the team could dig the cast out. "We had to be very gentle as we didn't want to break or destroy the purity of the print," he said adding that the hair spray helped the soil to stick to the cast. "The bottom of the cast still has the original soil that came into direct contact with the foot."

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
From Fijilive.com: 7 March 2006. Giant footprints found in Bua
Residents of Nabouwalu in Bua say they have discovered giant footprints that belong to a large human-like creature from the sea. An Indian talkback show on Radio Fiji received numerous calls this morning from people claiming to have seen the footprints. "It does look like a human footprint but bigger. Where ever the footprints are; the grass in that area are dead," said Nabouwalu resident Suresh Chand. "He came out from the sea and went to a nearby house which belonged to a Fijian family. "We have more Fijians in the area and nearly everyone made an effort to go and have a look. We don't know what it is. This has never happened in Bua."
Attempts to obtain verification from police in Nabouwalu regarding the footprints proved futile.

* "Ben Blake" <danegeld2@msn.com> |
http://www.world-science.net/exclusives/ 060221_unertanfrm.htm
"Backward evolution" spawns ape-like people
Feb. 21, 2006, Special to World Science? An editor of a noted scientific journal says he has discovered a genetic defect that seems to set back the clock on human evolution by more than a million years?
Walking patterns of victims of Uner Tan syndrome. (Courtesy Uner Tan/ International Journal of Neuroscience) Its victims walk on all fours and mouth a primitive language, the scientist reported. He added that the syndrome may literally undo cons of evolution, and thus reflect with some accuracy what our ape-like ancestors were like? The researcher, Uner Tan of Cukurova University Medical School in Adana, Turkey, has posted an online video clip of an affected woman walking on all fours, her face blurred? The idea that evolution can run backward isn't new; some scientists say there have been confirmed cases of it in animals. But it's also a controversial subject, and considered hard to prove in any given case? Tan, at any rate, argued that this could be a case of it, so the mutation—known to run in one Turkish family—might offer scientists an unprecedented glimpse into human origins? "This syndrome interestingly exhibits prehuman features" and represents "possible backward evolution," he wrote in a paper describing the condition. As such, it "can be considered a live model for human evolution." The paper appears in the March issue of the International Journal of Neuroscience, where Tan sits on the editorial board. He also named the condition after himself: Unertan syndrome. The mutation could shed light on the "transition from quadrupedality to bipedality"—from four-legged to two-legged walking, he wrote. Possibly more important, he added, it may illuminate the evolution of the mind? "The children exhibiting this syndrome originated from a family having 19 children," he wrote in another recent paper, in the journal Neuroquantology. Five of these, aged 14 to 32 years, "walked on two palms and two feet, with extended legs... They could stand up, but only for a short time, with flexed knees and heads." "The patients had a rather primitive language... they spoke to each other using their own language, using only a few hundred words" which the parents could partly understand, Tan wrote? "They were mentally retarded; they could not count from one to ten. They were not aware of time and space. For instance, they did not know where they live (which country, which village, which city). They were unaware of year, season, day, and time. Otherwise, they had quite strong legs and arms." "The sitting posture was rather similar to an ape," Tan added. "They could not hold their heads upright; the heads were flexed forward with their skulls. They could not raise their heads to look forward. This head posture with flexed skull was rather similar to the head posture of our closest relatives, like chimpanzees." Like most primates, Tan observed, victims of the syndrome walk with a characteristic sequence of movements: after a foot touches the ground, the hand on the other side does. "They could walk fairly fast using their strong legs, without any imbalances."Tan said in an email that with colleagues, he has mapped the defect to a region of the genome called chromosome 17p, a site of some of the biggest genetic differences between humans and chimps. Other researchers have also recently linked bipedalism to 17p. Tan's report is reminiscent of a 2002 discovery that a different mutation, affecting a gene called FoxP2, created severe speech and grammar problems. That finding has sparked intense research into what scientists think could be the first known "language gene." FoxP2-mutated patients also have some coordination difficulties, prompting much discussion among scientists of possible links between language and coordination. Those patients aren't reported to have problems standing up, though, unlike those Tan studied.
Scientists generally consider the transition to upright walking as

Strange Tales of a Large Ape-like Creature

A SCIENTIFIC LOOK

Reports of encounters with this creature in southeastern Idaho date back to 1887.

Friday, June 16, 2006

- Rendezvous Kick-Off Barbecue and Live Music at Bigfoot Bash in Historic Old Town Pocatello
- V.I.P. Meet 'N Greet plus Book Signings
- Press Conferences and Panel Discussions
- Art Contest Judging
- Costume Contest
- Car Show
- Vendors galore!
- Plus, Bigfoot-theme movies at Idaho State University's Student Union

Saturday, June 17, 2006

- Speakers and Workshops
- Storytelling & Storytelling Competitions
- More Live Music at ISU
- More Movies at ISU

Sunday, June 18, 2006

- Speakers and Panel Discussions

We are all looking forward to having a great time, and hope to see all of our old friends as well as making new ones.

Check back for updates:

www.**bigfootrendezvous**.com

BIGFOOT SIGHTED IN POCATELLO IDAHO

SOME ARE DOUBTERS...
SOME ARE BELIEVERS...
...OTHERS JUST KNOW

BIGFOOT RENDEZVOUS

In addition to the incredible line-up of speakers from the scientific community, there will be a variety of events including local entertainment, vendors, children's events, cast-making, and a story-telling competition.

The Idaho Museum of Natural History will also be presenting their exhibit of Sasquatch artifacts.

www.**bigfootrendezvous**.com

The Greater Pocatello Idaho Convention & Visitors Bureau

208-235-7659 / TOLL FREE 877-922-7659
www.**pocatellocvb**.com

BIGFOOT RENDEZVOUS
JUNE 16-18 2006
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
POCATELLO, IDAHO

SCOTT WHITE HAS DESIGNED A SURVEY THAT HE'D LIKE MEMBERS TO FILL OUT AND MAIL BACK TO HIM IN FRANCE.
Scott White 1 Bisch De La Viotte 38700 La Tronche, FRANCE

International Bigfoot Society

Survey

This survey is designed to provide information about the various opinions of others, who have a reasonable understanding of the subject in question – Bigfoot.

We request that all and only members of the IBS participate. This is not a survey of the general population's opinions.

Please send a completed photocopy of this survey to the IBS within three weeks.

The results of this survey will be published in an upcoming track record.

Participants names are confidential - no names will be associated with the responses.

We thank you in advance, and are looking forward to a better understanding of where we all stand on various issues concerning hominology.

YOUR NAME

Please circle only one response to each question.

Y=Yes ?= I don't know N= No

*Are you a member of another association or subscribe to another newsletter related to cryptozoology?
Y N

*Have you ever contributed info. to the literature concerning bigfoot?
Y N

*Do you believe that the bigfoot exists?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the Patterson film at Bluff Creek, of a bigfoot, is authentic?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the Minnesota Ice Man is authentic?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot are bipedal apes?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot are primitive people?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot are descendants of Gigantopithecus?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot are a natural part of our animal kingdom?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot come from another planet?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot can travel through dimensions or time?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that there is a bigfoot/U.F.O. connection?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot have psychic abilities?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that no bodies or bones of bigfoot have ever been found?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the government knows that the bigfoot exist?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that there is a conspiracy to cover up bigfoot's existence?
Y ? N

*Are you interested in other subjects of cryptozoology? (M = minor interest).
Y M N

*Do you feel that you have seen a bigfoot?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that you have seen a bigfoot more than once?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that you have heard a bigfoot?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that you have found evidence of bigfoot? e.g., prints, hair, scat, shelters, territorial markers, exc.
Y ? N

*Have you looked for bigfoot, or evidence of bigfoot?
Y N

*Do you know anyone who claims to have seen a bigfoot?
Y N

*Do you feel that we should attempt to prove the existence of bigfoot?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that killing a specimen is scientifically justified?
Y ? N

*Do you tend to speak openly about bigfoot in the presence of strangers?
Y N

*Do you feel that the bigfoot are in danger of extinction?
Y ? N

*Do you believe that the Loch Ness Monster is real?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in ghosts or spirits?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in the Chubucapras?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in extraterrestrials?
Y ? N

*Have you ever seen a U.F.O.?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in E.S.P.?
Y ? N

*Do you feel that the unicorns were once a living species?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in God?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in Biblical Creation?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in Human Evolution?
Y ? N

*Do you believe in a religion other then Christianity?
Y ? N

*Do you have faith in George W. Bush?
Y ? N

*Are you employed at this time? (Y, N, or R = retired).
Y N R

*Do you have a physical handicap? (Y, N, or M = minimal handicap).
Y N M

*Have you ever attended a IBS meeting, or other assembly concerning bigfoot?
Y N

*Please check one of the following, which best describes yourself.
O – I have a passive interest in bigfoot.
O – I am very interested in bigfoot?
O – I'm an active bigfoot investigator?

*Please check one of the following, which best describes your situation.
O – I live in a house.
O – I live in an apartment.
O – I live in another's home.
O – Other.

*Please check one of the following.
O – I am a man.
O – I am a woman.

*Please check one of the following.
O – I am single.
O – I'm involved in a relationship.
O – I'm married.

On behalf of all those involved in the International Bigfoot Society, we thank you for your participation in this survey

the most important event in human evolution, according to Tan. This freed the hands for skilled movements such as throwing and toolmaking, he added, and may have even made consciousness possible—though a growing number of scientists say consciousness might not be unique to humans. Upright walking became habitual by the age of Homo erectus, an extinct human ancestor believed to have evolved in Africa 1.6 million years ago, Tan wrote. Language mostly evolved later, about 40,000 years ago, he added, though Homo erectus likely had a rudimentary form of language. Evolution is generally believed to occur when organisms with the worst genes for their environment die out, leaving their fitter peers to survive and spread their genes. This process, called natural selection, can over many generations alter a whole species' gene pool, eventually producing major changes in the species. One theory, known as punctuated evolution, holds that evolution takes place more in sudden leaps than in gradual, constant changes. Unertan syndrome suggests this view is correct, Tan argued, because it shows complex traits can both appear and vanish suddenly, probably because they involve a single gene or group of related genes.??But the notion that evolution can run backward is controversial. Reverse evolution would happen when organisms lose genes they had gained earlier in evolution. Alternatively, it could occur when they regain a previously lost ability or structure, possibly because genes that had fallen into disuse, but weren't completely lost, become active again. It has been shown to happen in some cases, wrote Megan Porter and Keith Crandall of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, in the Oct. 2003 issue of the research journal Trends in Ecology and Evolution. For instance, fish that take up living in dark caves can mostly lose their eyes, since they don't need them; but they can re-evolve them upon resuming life at the surface. Yet it's hard, they wrote, to prove that a given case represents true reverse evolution—the return to an ancestral genetic state. That's because what seems like backward evolution could just be an evolution of new genes that produce similar effects to the old. However, detailed studies can sometimes bolster a case for reverse evolution, they added; for instance, by showing that muscle and nerve patterns in both an old and new structure correspond precisely. Occasionally, reverse evolution may require a little human help. In a new study published in the Feb. 21 issue of the journal Current Biology, researchers reported producing chickens with teeth. Birds don't normally have teeth, but their dinosaur ancestors did. Matthew P. Harris of the University of Wisconsin in Madison and colleagues said they made the toothy chickens by providing carefully chosen molecular signals to the beak region of developing embryos. ??This suggests chickens retain some tooth-forming ability, they wrote, noting that the teeth in this case somewhat resembled those of birds' closest living ancestors—alligators. WORLD SCIENCE

* Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> | Bigfoot Casebook Updated, Mar 02, 2006

It's good to see this classic by Janet and Colin Bord back in print with an attractive new cover, two new chapters (including roughly 70 additional cases), an expanded bibliography, and 27 new photographs. (Missing from the first edition are one map and seven of the original photos.) Fans of the original may wonder, however, why not a single new case has been added to the chronology of Bigfoot sightings, which still ends with a case from November 1980. It's also somewhat curious that the bibliography's short list of current Bigfoot journals excludes Ray Crowe's "Track Record."

* Michael Jay <Sasquatch1100@Yahoo.com>

Bigfoot gumshoe hangs shingle in Yukon
2 hours, 34 minutes ago A man from Whitehorse with an interest in the unexplained has started a sasquatch detective agency. Red Grossinger, who founded the Sasquatch Yukon organization, promises he will seriously look into any sasquatch reports in the territory. For thousands of years, sightings of an elusive, bipedal ape-man have been reported, in the Yukon and other parts of western Canada, the U.S. Pacific Northwest and as far away as China. No undisputed evidence has ever been found of sasquatch, an aboriginal word meaning "hairy men." They're known as "Bigfoot" in the United States and "yeti" or "abominable snowman" in the Himalayas. Grossinger says he was inspired to start the group after a report in 2005 of a "bushman" in the area around Teslin, a village about 160 kilometers south of Whitehorse.That's when he found out sasquatch investigators in southern Canada knew nothing about many sightings in the Yukon. "They were lacking information about this part of the world so that's why we decided to team up with the people in Alberta mostly to do more research at this end," he said. "Of course now summer is coming, and more people will be out hiking and such so with a little bit of advertisement we should be able to find more, and check it out, do some actual research and investigation."In 2005, some people reported seeing a sasquatch near Teslin. But DNA tests showed that tufts of hair found near the sightings were from a bison, a finding that led many to dismiss the sightings as false. Grossinger insisted that the bison hair had nothing to do with the creature spotted by people in Teslin.
He wants anyone who spots a sasquatch to contact him at sasquatchyukon@hotmail.com.

* Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net>

From the Cannock Chase (UK) Post: 19 April 2006 Stateside fury at our Bigfoot. The Chase has become involved in a transatlantic row with the United States over our treatment of the current crop of Bigfoot stories. Websites devoted to paranormal activity across the globe have featured our stories prominently, with many researchers concluding the mysterious creature could have taken up residence over the Chase. But certain contributors have reacted with anger at the less than reverential way Cannock folk have recorded their encounters with the beast. The Post has featured a series of pictures and bizarre eyewitness reports from people claiming to have seen the elusive beast. Many of the pictures we have featured have prompted derision. It seems we are not dealing with it seriously enough. In fact, if you study the majority of the comments, you can't help but imagine the famous Monty Python Sergeant Major issuing the order, 'Stop it now, it's getting silly' to Cannock folk. "There are interesting aspects of the whole Cannock Chase mystery that could be investigated and that would prove genuinely interesting," one poster writes. "But clearly dicking about on Photoshop for five minutes is easier than getting out and researching a story. "The sad fact is that all this will do is make people less likely to come forward for fear of being ridiculed so the whole story grinds to a halt and the actual solution to the mystery remains elusive." Another poster is equally damning. "I keep waiting to see how low my opinion of the coverage of the Cannock Chase Bigfoot story can get and every time I think they can't get any lower they somehow manage it," he writes. "The stories are accompanied by the god awful collection of Photoshopped snaps with pictures of gorillas and Chewbacca pasted into a forest scene," another fumes. However, we at the Chase Post are not so quick to condemn. We believe people should be given the right to send us in pictures they believe show their encounters with the mystic beast. To all those doubters, we ask you this: If you've never seen Bigfoot, how can you tell a person he does not resemble Chewbacca or King Kong? We rest our case. Keep the stories and pictures coming in to Chase Post 103 -106 High Green Court, Newhall St, Cannock WS11 1AB.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |

From Bernama (Malaysian Natl. News Agcy.): 19 April 2006, Perhilitan Denies Catching Young Bigfoot

KUALA LUMPUR, April 19 (Bernama) -- The Wildlife and National Parks Department (Perhilitan) Wednesday denied having caught a young Bigfoot in a forest near the Tanjung Leman Jetty in Mersing. Perhilitan Director-General Datuk Musa

Nordin said none of its staff either from its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur or Johor had captured a young Bigfoot in the forest.
The Malay daily Berita Harian today reported that a young Bigfoot was caught by a group of 10 men believed to be from Perhilitan after it had been shot with a tranquilizer near the jetty, about 70 km from Kota Tinggi, two weeks ago. "During the period reported, Perhilitan did not mount any operation in the area," Musa said in a statement today.

In JOHOR BAHARU, State Tourism and Environment Committee Chairman Freddie Long said if it was true that the creature existed and had been captured, it should be surrendered to the Johor government for further action including for research. He was met after attending the State Executive Council weekly meeting at Bangunan Sultan Ibrahim.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net>
From the New Straits Times (Malaysia): 19 April 2006 'Bigfoot' cannot be brought out of Johor without permission Sim Bak Heng JOHOR BARU, Tues: NO injury of any kind - including shooting - should be inflicted on Bigfoot (if it exists), which the Johor Government has classified as a totally-protected species.

The creature also cannot be brought out of the State should it be caught without the permission from the relevant State authorities. The orders came following a report today that enforcement officers from the Wildlife Department in Kuala Lumpur were believed to have shot and caught a baby Bigfoot in Kota Tinggi two weeks ago. State Environment and Tourism Committee chairman Freddie Long said: "We are not sure if the department's officers had caught a baby Bigfoot. I only knew about it from newspapers today," he said after attending the weekly State Executive Council meeting here today. It was reported ten men, believed to be from the Wildlife Department, entered the forests near the Tanjung Leman jetty area, about 70km from here, in three 4WD vehicles and camped there two weeks ago. They were said to have encountered a family of Bigfoot and subsequently shot a young one using tranquiliser gun.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
From the Star Courier (Kewanee, IL): 17 Feb. 2006 Bigfoot in Illinois? By DAVID GIBSON

The Bigfoot craze swept this country back in the 1970s. Fueled by movies like "The Legend of Boggy Creek," it seemed like folks were seeing Bigfoot everywhere. That included Illinois and as strange as it may seem, folks here in the Land of Lincoln have been reporting seeing a tall, hairy, smelly, critter since the late 1800s. Recently the legendary Bigfoot has been making a comeback in our neck of the woods. In October of 2005 a couple near Shirley, Ill., claimed to have seen a large hairy man-like animal.

The report was credible enough to get the attention of Tom Biscardi who lives clear out in California. Tom is a Bigfoot expert and researcher. His website (found at www.searching forbigfoot.com) posts first-hand reports of encounters, photos, plaster casts of big feet and footage that folks have taken of Bigfoot.

The Bigfoot Researchers Organization (BFRO) is a separate group that has a web site (www.bfro.net) that lists sightings along DuPont Road near Seneca, Ill. The area is heavily wooded and just south of the Illinois River. Two local men report being driven out of the woods one night by one of these man-apes. Then there were two Bigfoot specimens reportedly spotted near DuPont road.

The BFRO site also has a report of an old gray creature that was sighted just north of Kewanee along highway 78. It was fall of 1999. The man who reported it was driving home from work around 2 a.m. when he got a very good look at the creature who ran off into a corn field after a couple of seconds. This address should take you straight to it www.bfro.net/GDB/show _report .asp?id=8696

The reports consistently describe an ape-like creature that walks on two legs. It stands seven to eight feet tall and weighs from 400 to 600 pounds (although I'm sure none of the eye witnesses asked the beast to get on a scale). Bigfoot is described as being broad shouldered with powerful arms and chest and no neck to speak of. Its body is covered in hair that can be black, brown or red like an orangutan.

Those who have made Bigfoot their field of study say that these large mammals are omnivorous which means they will eat anything. One Ohio man claims to have witnessed at least two Bigfoot hunting deer together. He later found a cash of young deer that are only missing their liver. As it turns out liver is the perfect winter survival food for a large critter like Bigfoot.

To the people who have seen him, Bigfoot is very real. The obvious question is if there are eight-foot-tall primates living wild in the timber lots of Illinois why don't we find an occasional carcass of one that has died or been killed by a car? Are we ready to declare that we know all there is to know about the natural world? Or is there still room for an eight-foot ape to hide in the great outdoors?

* Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |Feb 21, 2006
Supernatural California, by Preston Dennett

This comprehensive guidebook takes you to over 200 sites where the supernatural, paranormal and unknown are most likely to encounter in California.
You will find: --the top 5 California UFO hotspots
--Bigfoot encounters --lake monsters and coastal sea serpents
--rare chupacabra and other cryptozoological creatures
--haunted hotels, parks, museums, theaters, businesses, roadways, and more --numerous unique people, places, mysteries, and legends

This unusual volume is a guidebook to the weirdness of California, divulging the fascinating histories behind these locations and events, with interviews from firsthand witnesses. More than 60 illustrations and color photographs offer glimpses into wonders of the Sunshine State. Directions are provided. Fantastic journeys into the heart of Supernatural California are waiting. Are you ready? ISBN: 0764324012
Size: 11" x 8 1/2" Illustrations: 66 Pages: 192 Binding: Soft Cover
Price: $24.95

* Note: Michael Newton has been marvelous in posting numerous articles of interest that I have repeated in the TR...thanks very much Michael, we all appreciate your submissions. Those of you with computers might want to send along another thank you and "keep up the good work" message.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
Oklahoma's Bigfoot, From the Talequah (OK) Daily Press: 23 Feb. 2006, Eddie Glenn, Press Staff Writer

About two years ago, the Press ran a story about sightings of - who else? -Bigfoot in Cherokee County. To say that the story opened up a can of worms would be an understatement.
Calls poured in...And they haven't stopped.

Sure, they let up occasionally. But every couple of months, someone (usually insisting on anonymity - and understandably so) calls to tell us about a Bigfoot encounter.

In our 2004 story about the elusive - some might even argue, mythical -beast, reference was made to a sighting in 1990 in the Eldon community. In that story, Jack Goss - then an investigator with the Cherokee County Sheriff's Office - is quoted in a 1990 Daily Press story as saying, "We kind of shook our heads when we got the call, but the lady sounded serious. She said Bigfoot was in her back yard. We thought she might have seen a bear, but she was really sure that it wasn't. She said it was hairy and stank really bad."

Soon after our 2004 Bigfoot update ran, we received a call from a woman who lives in the Pumpkin Hollow area who said she and her relatives had been "spotlighting" Bigfoot for years in that community. She said the animals smelled of berries and urine, and once they were hit with a spotlight, moved too fast for anyone

to take a shot at with a rifle. After that, most of the calls we received about Bigfoot weren't from local residents, but from film documentarians and Bigfoot researchers wanting to talk to locals about their experiences.

Then, last fall, the local sightings started up again. Evidently, Bigfoot has been seen around Lost City for many years. One woman reported that three generations of her family had seen him, and that the creature seems to have an affinity for children.

The descriptions are always similar - seven to eight feet tall, covered in dark reddish-brown hair except on the face and chest, walking upright and smelling really bad. One witness said the odor smelled like a combination of berries and urine. Another said it a smell similar to "an old man in a nursing home," (which may not be all that dissimilar to berries and urine).

One witness in the Scraper community said she heard a scream that was unlike anything she'd ever heard before, looked up and saw through the woods only the lower half of a hairy animal that was walking upright.

One of the more recent sightings was actually reported to the Cherokee County 911 office."In October, we received a call at about six in the morning from a man who said 'I know this is going to sound crazy, but it's not a prank,'" said Darryl Maggard, 911 coordinator. "He had just seen what he believed to be Bigfoot. It was seven feet tall and hairy, and from the anatomy it appeared to be female."Maggard said the man called from near the Welling Bridge area, and didn't sound like he was in any way impaired.

"We've received calls in the past that you could tell were not believable -it was just someone who'd had a few too many," said Maggard. "But he was obviously just a guy on his way to work. I really believe he saw something - there's no doubt in my mind. But what do you do when you see something like that? I don't know what I'd do. He decided to report it."

If it makes anyone out there who's seen such an animal feel any better, sightings of Bigfoot (and similar creatures that go by various names), or at least media reports of sightings, have been increasing all over the world. The Russian newspaper, Pravda, has even printed stories about sightings in Russia (which makes us here at the Daily Press feel a little better).

One of the most popular areas for Bigfoot sightings is southeastern Oklahoma, where the community of Honobia held their first Bigfoot festival in October. Evidently, it was so successful, they're planning another one this year. Several years ago, a film crew visited the community to shoot a documentary. The same crew has expressed interest in shooting a sequel of sorts in northeastern Oklahoma, but no definite plans have been set yet.

In the meantime (until all the local Bigfoot sighters can tell their story for the camera) Maggard said that - even though it's not an official Bigfoot hotline - anyone who sees something that unusual can call 911. "If they see something like that, and they feel like they could be in danger, or someone else could be in danger, by all means report it," said Maggard.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |

Kennewick Man Skeletal Find May Revolutionalize Continent's History By: Middle Tennessee State University; Apr 21, 2006

A forensic anthropologist at Middle Tennessee State University is one of a select number of scientists to participate in the examination of a skeleton that could force historians to rewrite the story of the entire North American continent.

Dr. Hugh Berryman, research professor, was one of only 11 experts from across the United States to scrutinize the bones of Kennewick Man, a 9,300-year-old skeleton found 10 years ago along the Columbia River at Kennewick, Wash.

"It's one of the oldest skeletons, one of the earliest individuals that populated this continent," Berryman says. "And we have a chance to look at those remains and learn from them what they tell us about the past and who these people were."

The 380 bones are being preserved at the University of Washington's Burke Museum under an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which controls the land on which Kennewick was discovered. Berryman says he was between two and three feet deep in the ground. The burial miraculously saved the bones from the elements, the animals, machinery and man for centuries, and ancient deposits of calcium carbonate on the bones allowed the researchers to determine the positioning of the bones in the ground.

"We have evidence that the bones were still in anatomic order," Berryman says. "He was still articulated, and he appears to have been a burial. So once something is buried, that moves it at a depth that perhaps the coyotes, the wolves, scavengers could not get to it."

The July 2005 research was very nearly derailed when the Corps initially decided to turn Kennewick over to a coalition of Native American tribes. Eight scientists filed a federal lawsuit to gain permission to study the skeleton. A federal judge, whose ruling later was upheld by the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, decided in favor of the scientists after determining that the tribes could not prove a direct cultural affiliation with Kennewick. Berryman says the information that can be gleaned from Kennewick came close to being lost forever.

"Since 1990, we've lost most of the skeletal remains from groups," Berryman says. "It's a shame that a lot of these groups are already gone. We have no way of knowing what kind of movements there were in prehistoric times, where these people came from, who they were related to, what other tribal groups they might be related to."

What the experts were able to ascertain from their brief encounter with Kennewick is that he did not look like a Native American. In fact, Berryman says Kennewick's facial features are most similar to those of a Japanese group called the Ainu, who have a different physical makeup and cultural background from the ethnic Japanese.

Some Ainu's facial features appear European. Their eyes may lack the Asian almond-shaped appearance, and their hair may be light and curly in color. However, this does not mean that Kennewick Man necessarily was European in origin. His features more closely resemble those of the natives of the Pacific Rim than those of Native Americans.

Berryman, a fracture expert who was trained in the fine art of picking apart dead people at the University of Tennessee's "Body Farm," also Documented three types of bone breaks in Kennewick-fractures that were suffered in his lifetime and then healed, fractures that happened after his burial, and fractures that occurred when the skeleton was eroded from the riverbank.

Part of a spear had remained lodged in Kennewick's right hip bone at a 77-degree angle, but, remarkably, the spear did not cause his death. The cause of his demise remains a mystery. What is known is that this athletic, rugged hunter suffered many physical traumas before finally expiring in his mid-to-late 30s.

"The muscle markings are pretty pronounced," Berryman says. "He was probably a well-built individual. The bones of the right arm were larger than the left."

The bigger right arm can be explained by the 18-to-24-inch-long atlatl, or spear thrower, that gave him and his contemporaries the ability to propel a spear up to the length of a football field in order to kill their food. Kennewick died long before the invention of the bow and arrow.

Berryman says Kennewick has only begun to reveal the story of his life and times, and it would be tremendous to have other scientists examine his bones.

"It was a lot slower process than we thought," Berryman says. "The first day, all day, we looked at one bone, one femur. And then we realized at the end of the day that we were going to be lucky to be able to cover this the way that it should be in a week-and-a-half."

Age, ancestry, sex, height, pathologies, types of trauma, even whether a woman has given birth-all can be determined just from examining a skeleton, says Berryman, who often is called upon to give expert testimony on bones in criminal trials.

UFO #132 Page Number 6

"Bone is great at recording its own history," he says. "Throughout your life, there are different things that you do, and they may leave little signs in the bone. If you can read those signs, it's almost like interviewing a person."'

* Cliff Olson passed this along, found on Internet

Researchers: Thousands Of Bigfoots Prowling Country; Most Recent Sighting Reported Saturday; Molly Thompson, Staff Writer August 6, 2002

A 54-year-old man in northern Wisconsin says he has seen Bigfoot several times while fishing. Dennis Murphy of Plymouth said he first saw two aging Bigfoots while searching for a fishing spot 30 years ago. He didn't say anything at the time out of fear of being ridiculed, he told the Duluth News Tribune Now he's trying to find them again. The Big Foot Research Project is also trying to find Bigfoot (pictured right in sketch), using new technology and military search equipment. Researchers believe there are there are between 2,000 and 6,000 Bigfoots, also known as "Sasquatch," meaning "wild man," living in North America.

The most recent sighting listed on BFRO's Web site was last Saturday. A Washington man told researchers he saw something that looked like a man and a bear while fishing with his son. "All of a sudden, less than 100 yards away, we noticed an entirely black upright creature," the man's report reads. "It immediately walked fast – didn't run -- up a hill and was gone. We found one print that was about 12 to 13 inches long on the side of the road." The man said the thing was "totally black, like a black bear. It had no facial features that we could detect at all. It didn't appear to have a nose, eyes, mouth or anything."

The site lists 15 bigfoots sightings in Wisconsin since 1997. (Check sightings in your state.) If you see a bigfoot, experts say: don't worry, they probably won't attack you. "Sasquatches have likely had many opportunities to attack humans," according the BFRO's Web site. "However, only two reports describe violent attacks on humans." However, if you have a dog with you, you might have some trouble. "Sasquatches are known to kill dogs that chase or threaten them," the site reads. "Aggressive dogs have been found torn apart, with Sasquatch tracks around the remains."

* From Oliver Decobert, France. Hi Ray, I am back from Pyrenees mountains. Yes, a very good holiday with sun nearly every day. I found some interesting ground-beetles. Happy that you appreciated the Gardar skull pictures. I thought that you already had them. It's really the same shape than erectus skulls. Not acromegaly in my opinion, as I wrote once in an article. I think that people of the Institute of Copenhagen don't want to speak anymore about this skull... Easier for them of course !

* "Craig Woolheater" <ecwool@swbell.net> |

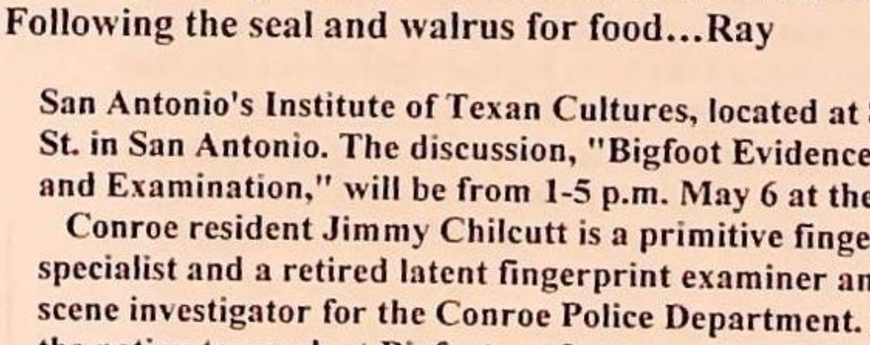
Desperately seeking Sasquatch; By: Kassia Micek, Courier staff; Conroe Courier; 4/29/06
http://www.hcnonline.com/site/news.cfm?newsid=16554510&BRD

SAN ANTONIO - Does Bigfoot really exist? What evidence is there to prove the hairy man is living? And is evidence of Sasquatch reliable? Those are the questions one Conroe man hopes to answer when he takes the stage during a speaker series at the "Bigfoot in Texas?" exhibit at the University of Texas at San Antonio's Institute of Texan Cultures, located at 801 S. Bowie St. in San Antonio. The discussion, "Bigfoot Evidence: Collection and Examination," will be from 1-5 p.m. May 6 at the institute.

Conroe resident Jimmy Chilcutt is a primitive fingerprint specialist and a retired latent fingerprint examiner and crime scene investigator for the Conroe Police Department. He travels the nation to speak at Bigfoot conferences. He will be one of three speakers at the event. As one of the few primitive fingerprint specialists in the world, a Google search on Chilcutt over the Internet will garner more than 500 hits from numerous Bigfoot-related sites.

"I don't actively search for Bigfoot and I'm not involved in the research," said Chilcutt, who used to be a skeptic until he started investigating prints collected by Sasquatch researchers. "I examine the research they've gathered. ...
People send me items from all over. If they think a Sasquatch has touched it, they send it to me." He said he prefers the term Sasquatch because it is the Native American name that has been used for hundreds of years for the human-sized, ape-like figures. He said Bigfoot is a generic and more modern name.

Chilcutt is highly regarded for his innovative techniques in fingerprint collection, according to a press release from the Institute of Texan Cultures. As an expert in nonhuman primate prints, he will argue that some prints attributed to a reclusive, undocumented animal, perhaps Bigfoot, are genuine, according to the ITC's Web site, www.texancultures.utsa.edu.



THE FAMOUS GARDAR, GREENLAND SKULL, NOW AT INST. OF ANTHROIPOLOGY IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK PHOTOS COURTESY OF OLIVER DECOBERT oldec@wanadoo.fr
I think possibly Neandertal used boats or swam the Atlantic Ocean, Following the seal and walrus for food...Ray

According to the press release, speakers for the second session of a four-part speaker series include Chilcutt, Jeff Meldrum, an Idaho State University anatomy associate professor and anthropology adjunct associate professor as well as a Sasquatch researcher, and Rick Noll, a longtime Bigfoot researcher and member of the expedition group that found and collected the Skookum body cast, which is a partial body print that is believed to be made by a living Sasquatch.

The trio will focus on the examination of evidence that has been collected in hopes of confirming the existence of Bigfoot, according to the ITC press release.

Having spent more than 26 years in the police force, Chilcutt accumulated more than 1,000 classroom hours of instruction in forensic subjects, according to his Web site, www.jhcforensicconsultant.com.

The exhibit and speaker series, which started April 7 and runs through July 8, will evaluate findings, beliefs, folklore and methods of scientific investigation of the Bigfoot phenomenon, according to the ITC press release. The ITC is partnering with the Texas Bigfoot Research Center to produce the exhibit; however, the institute is not taking a stand on the existence or non-existence of the "Wooly Booger," according to the ITC press release. The ITC's hours of operation are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday and noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission is $7 for adults, $4 for children 12 and younger, seniors 65 and older and people with a military ID, and free for children 2 and under as well as ITC members. For more information or for a complete schedule of the exhibit, visit the institute's Web site, www.texancultures.utsa.edu, or call the institute at (210) 458-2237. Kassia Micek can be reached at kmicek@hcnonline.com.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
The Daily News (Longview, WA): 30 April 2006
Most Notorious -- A legend or just elusive? Sasquatch keeps the world guessing By Cheryll Borgaard

He's as elusive as the mist on a mountain lake, his hair as thick as the tangled underbrush of the deep woods. Most likely, if he's ever seen (again?), he'll be shot. And that may be the only way to conclusively prove he exists. For decades, Sasquatch — also known as Bigfoot --- has defied scientific proof but has left tantalizing hints to lead many to believe in his existence. A notorious creature of impressive stature, he's also brought notoriety to those who studied him and claim to have spotted him.

The late Grover Krantz, who was an associate professor of anthropology at Washington State University, once estimated there are about 2,000 Sasquatches living in the Pacific Northwest. In his 1993 book, "Big Footprints: A Scientific Inquiry into the Reality of Sasquatch," he describes the beast as nocturnal, most likely omnivores with an adult male standing 7 feet, 8 inches and weighing about 800 pounds.

So how come hikers, loggers or hunters don't encounter them more often? Sasquatches are "probably the most intelligent animal in North America outside of man," Krantz wrote. He said the only practical way to prove Sasquatch's existence is to shoot one. Krantz said the most tangible evidence of Sasquatch is footprints, which may be preserved in photographs or plaster casts. Such was the case in 1998 for Randy Trusty and David Hart, both of Longview, WA.

While hunting in the woods above Little Cape Horn in Wahkiakum County, they discovered footprints unlike any they'd ever seen before. They made plaster casts of the prints and gathered a lock of extra-coarse brown hair "I've spent countless hours in the woods," Trusty said in a Daily News article in 1998. "To look down on the trail and see something that clear on the ground chills you to the bone. ... This evidence is enough for me that this creature exists." But for every small shred of proof, there are 100 hoaxes.

The best known local Bigfoot trickster was the late Ray Wallace, a Toledo man whose family said helped create the Bigfoot legend. In 1958, Wallace made giant footprints at a work site in Humboldt County, Ca., that were reported by a local newspaper the next day. Wallace continued Bigfoot pranks when he returned to Washington, even having his wife dress up as one of the half-human wilderness creatures, relatives said.

But Ray Crowe of the International Bigfoot Society in Hillsboro, Ore., said Wallace was a true believer and pulled some of the pranks to throw critics off the track. Krantz admitted most sightings and footprints are hoaxes. "It has also been said that, in a sense, Sasquatches often come out of whisky bottles."

Of the 75 accounts of Sasquatch sightings Krantz had heard about, he was convinced seven were authentic and another 33 probable. Krantz' extensive knowledge of primate foot structure helped him spot fakes, and the number of reported footprints sightings are far too high to be made by hoaxers, he said.

Robert Michael Pyle, a prize-winning nature writer who lives in Grays River, WA, spent several years researching the myths and facts that swirl around the hairy giants for his 1995 book "Where Bigfoot Walks: Crossing the Dark Divide." Most of his research time was spent in the Dark Divide, a land of rugged ridges and forested valleys between Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. It's an area of numerous Bigfoot sightings. He saw large footprints and heard strange animal calls on at least three occasions during his research. Pyle said in 1998 that he's skeptical but open to the possible existence of a flesh-and-blood Sasquatch. He disagrees with Krantz' assertion that killing one is necessary to prove its existence.

A grainy 16-millimeter film shot by Roger Patterson in Northern California in 1967 of a large, lumbering hairy beast offers the best photographic evidence of Bigfoot, though naysayers argue that the subject is a big guy in a gorilla suit.

Kranz argued that no man of the subject's size could take steps as long while bending his knees, as the film shows, and the shoulder proportions are impossible for a human. Pyle, though, called it "difficult to dismiss."

And the Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization, founded in 1995, further debunks the hoax theory on its Web site (www .bfro.net). It claims: "Large amounts of money have been spent trying to make a matching costume. Hollywood costume design talents have been brought to the task, but have not succeeded."

Further, it says, "No scientists or qualified experts have ever debunked the Patterson footage. It has never been shown to be fake. On the contrary, every scientist who has seen the footage either says it shows a real, unclassified species, or that a conclusion cannot be made."

So why have traces of remains never been found? "No serious work has ever been done to look for remains of surviving wood apes where they are rumored to reside," the BFRO Web site says. "No one should expect remains of such an elusive species to be found, collected and identified without some effort."

Krantz said it isn't surprising that no Sasquatch bones have been found — the bones of wild carnivores seldom are. Though there are 200,000 bears in the Northwest, he said their skeletons are "almost never found." But myth or fact — Sasquatch or Bigfoot — has been around for a long time and in many places.

"I think of Bigfoot as an emblem of the Pacific Northwest, standing for the residents' earnest and whimsical frontier curiosity, for their eagerness to grasp the essence of the land and its life," Pyle wrote. "It reflects our fascination with the bizarre, the monstrous, and the mysterious --- the more like us, the better"

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
From the Daily Herald (Provo, UT): 30 April 2006; Mysterious monsters inhabited Utah Valley waters; D. Robert Carter

In this day and age, a cry of "Walla-la-loo-loo" wafting across the nighttime air would not cause a normal Utah Valley resident to tremble with fear. However, during an earlier time in Utah Valley, that cry would likely have sent a chill through the breech cloth of many a Shinob-fearing Timpanogos warrior. It may have also curdled the milk of nursing Ute mothers and caused numerous sleeping Indian children to unconsciously duck their heads under their animal skin covers and clutch their buffalo hide beanie babies a little closer. For that sound was the call uttered by Pawapicts, or Water Babies, whom native Americans believed

inhabited the waters of Utah Lake, Provo River and other aqua pura.

There are various Utah Indian tales relating how these water beings came into existence. According to one account published by the Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe in the book Stories of Our Ancestors, Pawapicts came into existence as the result of a wrestling match between a very stout man named Pahahpooch and Wildcat. It is possible that this account and other similar tales were attempts on the part of the Native Americans to explain what happened to their people who had drowned.

Before challenging Wildcat to a wrestling bout, Pahahpooch had thrown all of his other contestants and had never lost a contest. When the prearranged match began, the two grappled beside a large expanse of water. The feline creature eventually threw Pahahpooch into the middle of the lake and said, "You will stay in the water all the time now and people will call you Water Indian." Pahahpooch's life in the water must have been a very lonely one, and eventually he tempted or forced others into the water to become Water Indians like him. Then it became the task of the new Water Indians to lure other people into the water or swallow them and carry them into the depths. The lakes or streams into which they were submerged became the victims' homes. Utes apparently believed Pawapicts came in various shapes and sizes. Most Ute accounts agree that they had long black hair and cried like infants. However, Ute sources quoted in Anne M. Smith's book, "Ute Tales," variously described them either as being the size of a man's hand or as large as a three or four-year-old child. Sometimes, they even appeared in the shape and size of an alluring full-grown woman.

These last mentioned creatures, like their human counterparts, sometimes trapped their victims by using devious methods. In one story, a young man went to the river and watered his horses. He felt overcome with fatigue and went to sleep on the bank of the stream. When the man awoke, he became aware that someone was lying beside him. He opened his eyes and saw a seductive woman in a green dress lying next to him. He fell in love with her, and she coaxed him to go with her under the water to meet her people. His family never saw him again.

Some of the tales in Smith's book reveal personal experiences Utes had with these inhabitants of the deep, or in Utah Lake's case, the not so deep. For example, John Duncan, a Ute whose Indian name was Red Sunrise, related a story of a Water Baby that lived near Provo. Duncan said that in his youth he knew a boy who neither believed in Water Babies nor thought they were bad. He wanted proof of their existence.

Once John and his friend traveled to Utah Valley and went fishing. They saw Water Babies on a flat rock in the Provo River drying their long hair. The Pawapicts looked about the size of three-year-old children and cried like babies.

Duncan's friend, who suddenly became a believer, wanted to see the small creatures clearer, and even though the boys were afraid, they edged nearer the water. The Water Babies saw the boys, became alarmed and dove into the river. Their long hair floated on top of the water. Then the river mysteriously began to rise and come nearer to the boys. At this point, the frightened young Utes ran away. John Duncan never saw a Water Baby again; after that experience, he may not have wanted to see another one.

When the Mormon pioneers arrived in the Great Basin, the Utes told some of their beliefs to the newcomers. These Ute tales probably helped stimulate the development of similar pioneer ghost and monster stories related to water. For example, the LDS Journal History contains an early (perhaps the earliest) pioneer reference related to Water Babies.

The Southern Exploring Expedition, led by Parley P. Pratt, traveled southward through Utah Valley in November 1849. The explorers crossed over the ridge into Juab Valley on the 29th of that month and camped at Punjun Spring. This body of water is now called Burraston Ponds. That evening the men gathered for a camp meeting. They sang hymns and two men who were ill received blessings. Toward the end of the meeting, Indian interpreter Dimick B. Huntington told the group about Ute Indian traditions, one of which was that the spring near which they camped was bottomless.

The Journal History listing for this date tells of another Ute belief that Huntington may have told the men: "The Indians have a tradition that this spring is inhabited by a hairy being, like a child 8 years old . . . he comes up at nights, makes a noise like a frog and tries to frighten and catch Indians and draw them into this bottomless spring."

Imperfect command of the Ute language likely caused some of the Indian stories to become garbled. Also, the settlers sometimes modified stories they heard so they fit better into the Euro-American culture's realm of understanding and belief. Within a short time, the pioneers had modified this Indian tale about Burraston Ponds, and their version took on a very ghostly Euro-American flavor.

The September 15, 1851, Millennial Star contains a description of Brigham Young's spring journey to visit some of the southern colonies in Utah Territory. This article contains a reference to Punjun Spring and shows how the pioneers modified the Indian story to better fit what they could more easily understand. The settler's version of the story says Indian traditions regarded the pond "as bottomless, and in the evening they report the slight wailing of an infant is often heard to proceed from it."

Through the years, the narrative underwent still further revision. The current version of this ancient Water Baby tale has been passed down through the Richard James Burraston family to Burraston's great-granddaughter, KarenThorn, a resident of Springville. The Daily Herald of January 27, 2001, quotes Thorn as saying, "A story is told that a baby fell into the pond and was never found. Legend says if you go to the ponds at the right time you can hear a baby cry."

Other Water Baby tales are more closely related to Utah Lake. Some early settlers of Utah Valley even changed Utah Water Indian tales so they substantiated stories found in the Bible. This was the case with William S. Robinson, who was a boy when his family settled in American Fork during pioneer times.

Robinson wrote: "When we came here, we heard that a great monster was in the lake. We asked an Indian about this big reptile and he said it was a fish, and told how four of the Indians were in swimming and heard a noise and saw this big fish following. It swallowed them and they had a knife and cut themselves out of the fish. You can connect that story with the story of Jonah, (from) which I think it is handed down."

Many of the Great Basin's new settlers came to Utah Valley from England and Denmark and were familiar with stories of dragons and kraken, or as we call them, sea monsters. Utah pioneers may not have been able to believe in little people who lived in the lake, swallowed humans and carried them into the water, but it was apparently less difficult for some of them to believe in something just as chilling and dramatic. Indian tales sown on the fertile field of pioneer imagination resulted in a bounteous harvest of monster lore. There was, however, little public comment dealing with the presence of water monsters in Utah until August 3, 1868. On that date, a letter in the correspondence column of the Deseret News sported an eye-catching headline consisting of the following four words printed in bold capital letters: "MONSTERS IN BEAR LAKE" The letter read in part: "All lakes, caves and dens have their legendary histories. Tradition Loves to throw her magic wand over beautiful dells and lakes and people them with fairies, giants and monsters of various kinds. Bear Lake has also its monster tale to tell, and when I have told it, I will leave you to judge whether or not its merits are merely traditionary."

The correspondent, Joseph Rich, son of Charles C. Rich, went on to say the local Indians believed Bear Lake contained a monster. They claimed that many years earlier the animal carried off Indians who were swimming in the lake. Although the monster had not been seen for many years, the Indians faintly remembered what it looked like. They said the monster had legs 18 inches long and spouted water upwards from its mouth.

On a summer Sunday in 1868, three men and six women spotted a huge brownish animal between 40 and 90 feet long swimming in Bear Lake. It swam faster than a speeding locomotive, and ten

others of various sizes swam in its wake.

Rich finished his imaginative article by teasing his audience with these words: "Is it fish, flesh or serpent, amphibious or amfabulous or a great big fib, or what is it? ... Here is an excellent opportunity for some company to bust Barnum on a dicker for the monster, if they can only catch one."

Did the clever, articulate correspondent from Rich County believe what he wrote? The answer lies in the following statement Rich jotted down about twenty years later when summarizing the many things he had accomplished at that point in his life. He wrote, "I discovered and made famous by publication in the Deseret News that wonderful first class lie -- The Bear Lake Monster."

What motivated Rich to write his now famous letter? To many people in Utah's capital city, life on the northern fringe of the territory near Bear Lake seemed provincial and boring, and the area received few visitors during the first years of its settlement. Rich apparently contrived to convince the people of Salt Lake City, including the woman he hoped to marry, that life in Rich County was not as drab and humdrum as they thought it was. Rich intended to attract more visitors to the area by making the Bear Lake Country the most talked about and widely known section of Utah Territory. Could his fanciful scheme succeed?

* Don Keating <eobic@yahoo.com
May 01, 2006 06:13 PM

The 18th Annual Bigfoot Conference / EXPO went off without a hitch Saturday evening April 29th. It was held at Salt Fork State Park near Cambridge, Ohio. The event started at about 4:15 p.m. with Don Keating giving a brief introduction to the event, the speakers and how the evenings agenda would go.

There were about 375 people in attendance. Keating had estimated about 300 to attend, but this was exceeded by about 75. All 300 chairs in the conference room were filled and people were standing in the hallway up to 5 and 6 deep at times! The 375 in attendance broke the previous record of 325 set back in 2001. A glitch in the air conditioning unit allowed the room to warm to the mid 80 degree range, but nightfall and open doors to the outside allowed it to cool off rapidly. One lady in attendance even got very ill because of being overcome by heat.

The speakers were, in order, Larry Lund of Vancouver, WA; Rich LaMonica of Canton, OH; Linda Wygle of Zanesfield, OH and Jim Donohoe of London, OH.

Lund spoke of numerous films including, but no limited to the Patterson / Gimlin film and the Memorial Day footage. He also spoke about how some people have gone to the location,

(L) RICH LAMONICA, LARRY LUND, DON KEATING, LINDA WYGLE & JIM DONOHOE

experimented, and discovered the individual in the film is not eight feet tall, but more likely about six feet tall.

LaMonica spoke about his beginnings in the Bigfoot phenomenon, his sighting near Plainfield, Ohio in 1988, his finding a track after hearing unusual noises near Plainfield in 1994 and the famous recording called The Talker Tape, recorded over the Labor Day Weekend in 1995. Though he admits the vocal tract of the individual who made the noise on the tape is the same length of a man of about six feet tall, he still believes it to very possibly be an unknown biped making the sound.

At intermission the 300+ in attendance ate Bigfoot hamburgs, hot dogs and had the option of have a great buffet dinner in the lodge restaurant for just $12.95! There were also lots of sweets in the conference room with Bigfoot Cookies by Sarah Weiler and chocolate Buckeyes (peanut butter coated in milk chocolate) by Veronica Burchette.

After intermission Linda Wygle spoke on his years of research in Ohio and her many unusual encounters. She also told how she bagan doing Bigfoot research and spoke about her sighting of a Bigfoot when she was a child.

The final speaker was Jim Donohoe of London, Ohio. He spoke about his investigations into a series of Bigfoot sightings, track discoveries and other unusual anomolies in west central and centrasl Ohio.

On Sunday 55 people took part in a guided tour by Don Keating of track discovery, sighting and other unusual encounter locations in the park. The tour, originally expected to last 90 minutes, lasted the better part of 2 1/2 hours!

All in all the weekend was a smashing success. My thanks to all of you who chose to attend and also donated the many items to the conference. The event is tenatively scheduled for May 5th, 2007 at Salt Fork State Parks lodge and great room rates will be offered again then. If you have any suggestions for speakers, please feel free to e-mail me publicly, or privately. I thank you all for attending and it was great to meet many people and put faces to the names!! Some have asked if Linda or Larry have a web site. They do not. Until next year...Don Keating

* Letter from Valentin Sapunov in St Petersburg, Russia.
Dear Ray! If you are ready to consider scientific problems, I would inform you the following information.
Information from Track Record No 157 on biological experiments in Stalin time may be considered as a joke. Stalin was a man of a criminal psychology, being far from any scientific problems. The only interest of his was power. Experiments on hybridization between man and apes took place without any connection with policy. It was popular subject of science fiction stories. Man and apes belong to different species, genera and families. Man has 46 chromosomes, apes – 48. It is a very significant difference. Methods of genetic engineering were absent before 2nd World war. Unfortunately this joke was popular in mass media.

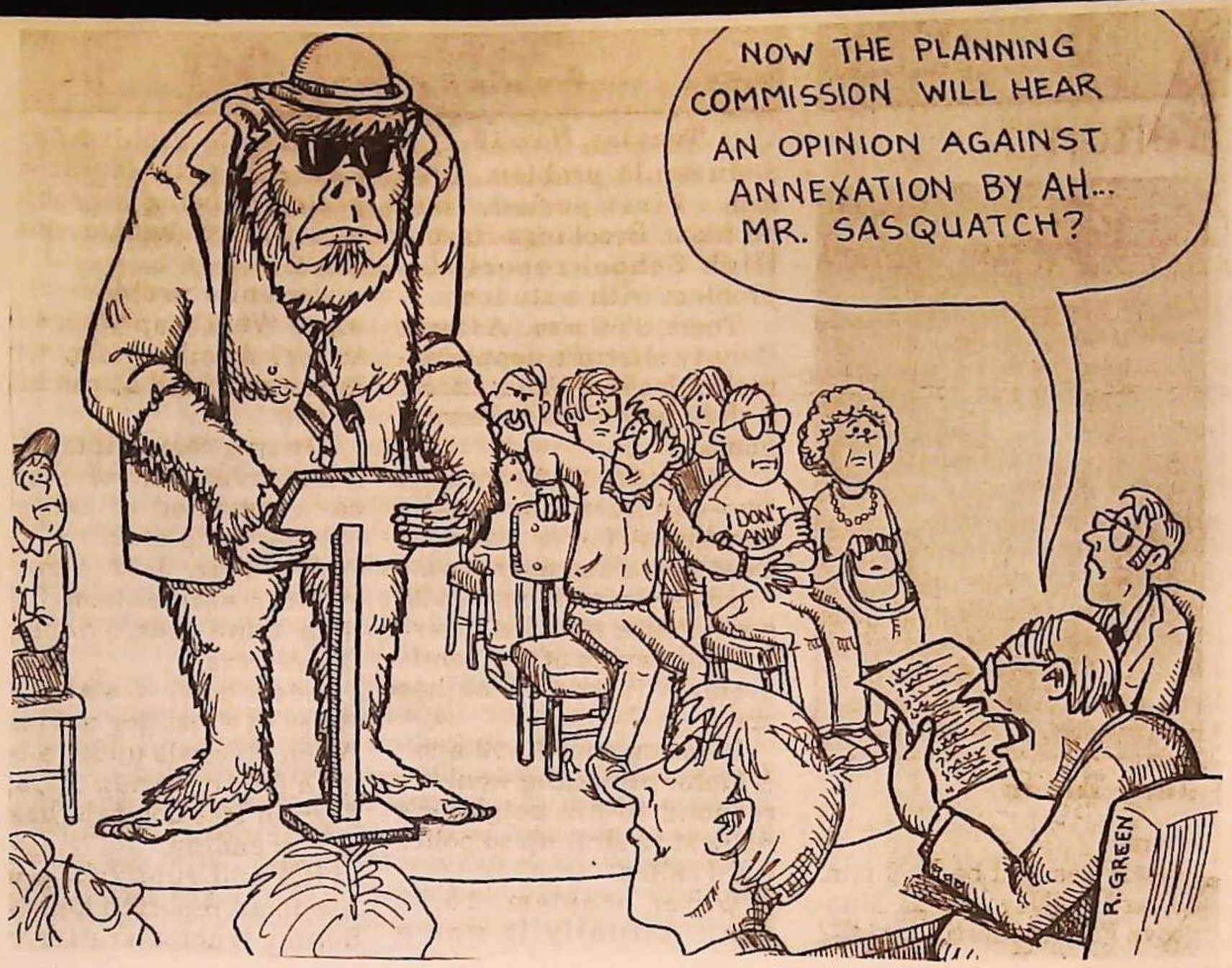
Some time ago a newspaper «New Petersburg» published this information and added that Prof. Valentin Sapunov had information of this problem, and was looking for results of this experiment – that is ape-men living in forests after closing of special genetic laboratory of GULAG. I told editor of the newspaper, that I like jokes, but some fool readers may consider this bonny information as true.

Editor answered — Your business is science, my business is to sell newspapers. Hence, our business is a correct consideration of mass media information.

At Track Record No 158(133) page 5 there is information on the Singapore Paranormal Investigators. Do you know the mail address of this organization? I would like to consider the genesis of the term Singapore – Lion city. Lions are absent there, and I am sure that tale of Singapore foundation deals with testimony of abnormal animal looking like a lion. Best regrards Valentin

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> | New book on Malaysian "Bigfoot" announced From the New Straits Times (Malaysia): 7 May 2006; Book Has Bigfoot Pictures By R. Sittamparam

JOHOR BARU: A book on the Johor Bigfoot, said to include exclusive photographs of the elusive creature, has caused a stir among cryptozoologists around the world. The book authored by local writers and researchers, including the man in the thick of Bigfoot research in Johor, Vincent Chow, is set to be released in the next few months. Chow said yesterday he had seen the Bigfoot photographs, which belonged to an individual. He added the individual wished to remain anonymous for the time being. "The owner of the photographs has only agreed to allow them to be



Milwaukee Journal Sentinel-25Dec.2003, p2D

POLICE SURROUNDED A CONVENIENCE STORE WHERE SASQUATCH ATTEMPTED TO BUY "HAAGEN DAZ."
12-15-03 © 2003 Scott Adams, Inc.
IT GROWS FAST, BUT WHO'S GOING TO NOTICE?
www.dilbert.com scottadams@aol.com
THE GOOD THING ABOUT BEING DOWN-SIZED IS THAT I DON'T NEED TO SHAVE MY LEGS
DILBERT

N3D/134

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
http://www.emediawire.com/releases/2006/5/emw379950.htm
Michigan Researcher Provides Evidence for Link Between Bigfoot and UFOs

At the May 7, 2006, meeting of the Michigan Mutual UFO Network, Lisa Shiel will provide compelling evidence for a connection between two usually separate esoteric phenomena -- Bigfoot and UFOs. This presentation will be based on her new book "Backyard Bigfoot: The True Story of Stick Signs, UFOs, and the Sasquatch." Lake Linden, Mich. (PRWEB) May 3, 2006 -- Michigan Bigfoot expert and certified Mutual UFO Network (MUFON) field investigator Lisa Shiel will be the featured speaker at the May 7, 2006, meeting of the Michigan MUFON chapter at Walli's East Restaurant in Burton, Michigan (near Flint). During her presentation of "Bigfoot and UFOs," she will present the results of years of personal research into both phenomena and clearly explain the usually overlooked connections between them. Shiel is a recognized expert on Bigfoot, having been interviewed in newspapers and on radio and TV. She recently founded the Michigan Upper Peninsula Bigfoot Organization (MUPBO) to probe sightings in the region and provide UP residents a source for information. Shiel earned her certification as a MUFON field investigator in January and is the only certified UFO investigator in Michigan's UP. Shiel developed her research skills through earning a master's degree in library science and certification as a professional librarian. Slipdown Mountain Publications LLC published the first two books in her Human Origins Series of novels over the past two years. These novels wrap intriguing mysteries and nonstop adventure around her alternative theories of human evolution and her explanations of scientific close-mindedness in the fields of archaeology and anthropology. Her latest book, the nonfiction "Backyard Bigfoot: The True Story of Stick Signs, UFOs, and the Sasquatch" released in March by Slipdown Mountain, expands on her theories and offers rigorous and thoroughly documented evidence to support them. Following her presentation to Michigan MUFON, Shiel will offer copies of her books for sale and autographing. Based in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Slipdown Mountain Publications LLC publishes fine art prints and books on fiction, aviation history and cryptozoology. The company plans to publish two or three new books per year. Books may be purchased via the company's Web site (SlipdownMountain.com) or by phoning 906-523-6105 (or 866-686-6706 toll-free).

CHINA S.F. CHRON: SUN: 1/22/06

Putting a foot down on hunting a Bigfoot

China has closed parts of a nature reserve that attracts scores of people each year hunting for an ape-like Bigfoot creature, a park official said Tuesday.

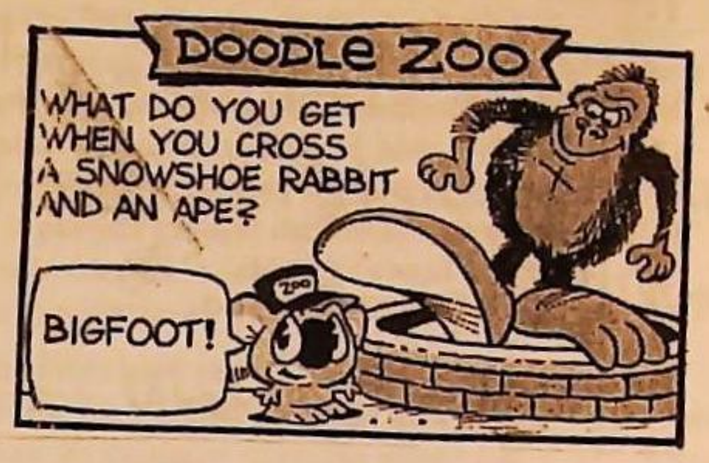
Sections of Shennongjia Nature Reserve will remain closed for at least three months to allow its natural attractions to recover from the wear and tear of visitors, said Wang Yong, an official from the park's tourism bureau.

The park, deep in the remote mountains of Hubei province, about 670 miles southwest of Beijing, has long been rumored to be home to the elusive *Yeren*, or "wild man." Larry Hughes

(CONTINUED PAGE 18)

B.F.R.O.
ATTEN: RAY CROWE
Hillsboro, ORE.

← NO! I'M NOT! Ray



DEAR SIR,

SO YOU LIKE TO HEAR THE old STORY'S FROM THE PAST, HERE ARE THREE from LONG AGO. THEY WERE PUBLISHED IN THE "Bigfoot News" THAT PETER BRYNE PUBLISHED A few YEARS BACK! I'M SURE He will NOT OBJECT, SINCE SOME ARE UNKNOWN. SCOTT HOWE of CALIF. SENT THIS one IN, on JULY, 1975, VOLUME TEN. (CIRCA; AT TIME 1,000.)

"FROM THE DAILY UNIVERSAL Register (LONDON TIMES) TUESDAY. JAN 4TH. 1785."

"THERE IS LATELY ARRIVED [redacted] FRANCE from AMERICA, A wild MAN, WHO WAS CAUGHT IN THE WOODS, 200 miles BACK from THE LAKE of THE Woods, BY A PARTY of INDIANS; THEY HAD SEEN Him SEVERAL TIMES, BUT HE WAS SO SWIFT of FOOT THAT THEY could by NO MEANS get up WITH Him. He is NEAR SEVEN FEET High, COVERED WITH HAIR. BUT HAS LITTLE APPEARANCE of UNDERSTANDING AND is REMARKABLY SULLEN AND UNTRACTABLE. WHEN He WAS TAKEN, HALF A BEAR WAS found Lying by Him, WHICH he had JUST killed!"

I TAKE IT, THE LAKE of THE WOODS MUST BE THE MANITOBA/ONTARIO BORDER, SOMEWHERE THERE ABOUTS. 2nd STORY is from THE "Bigfoot News" ALSO, Volume NINE, JUNE 1975. THIS ONE, COMES From A MAN BY THE NAME of ERNST COOK of Ogden, UTAH. He found IT IN A SMALL BOOK, called "Life of DAVID PATTEN, FIRST APOSTOLIC MARTYR." BY Lycurgus A. WILSON. COPYRIGHT 1900 THE DESERT NEWS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. THE PLACE of THE INCIDENT WAS TENNESSEE AND THE DATE 1835. PATTEN WAS Riding NEAR PARIS, TENN. AND WAS ON HIS WAY TO VISIT friends. THIS IS THE STORY.

"AS I WAS Riding ALONG THE ROAD ON my MULE I SUDDENLY NOTICED A VERY STRANGE PERSONAGE WALKING beside me. He WALKED A LONG beside me FOR ABOUT TWO MILES. His head WAS ABOUT EVEN WITH my SHOULDERS AS I SAT IN THE Saddle. (OVER PAGE 2)

CONTINUED FROM
PAGE 1.

HE WORE NO CLOTHING BUT WAS COVERED WITH HAIR. I ASKED HIM WHERE HE DID LIVE AND HE REPLIED (?) THAT HE HAD NO HOME, THAT HE WAS A WANDER IN THE EARTH AND TRAVELLED TO AND FRO."

THE 3rd., AND final STORY is FROM THE "Bigfoot News." JULY 1977. NUMBER 34. THE STORY COMES from JOEL HURD, of SELLS, ARIZ. IT is FROM THE "Mendicino HEARLD," PUBLISHED IN UKIAH CITY, CA. THE DATE is Dec. 25, 1868. IT WAS A REPRINT OF AN ARTICLE THAT CAME FROM THE "WATSONville PAJARONIAN" ALSO A NEWSPAPER IN WATSONville, CA. THIS WAS THE STORY.

"A WILD BOY. - - THE WATSONVILLE PAJARONIANS PUBLISHED A LETTER FROM VISALIA, CA. DATED NOV. 7TH. GIVING AN ACCOUNT of a WILD BOY. THE WRITER WHO is VOUCHED AS RELIABLE SAYS:

A PARTY of FOUR MEN HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN THIS PLACE WHO HAVE BEEN HUNTING, IN THE VICINTY of KERN LAKE, WHILE OUT HUNTING ONE MORNING BETWEEN CHOLANE VALLEY AND THE BUENA VISTA OIL WELLS, (WEST OF VISALIA) THEY HEARD AN UNUSAL SOUND AND AFTER LISTENING AWHILE FOUND THE NOISE COMING NEARER, AND THEY SOON DISCOVERED A SINGULAR OBJECT COMING TOWARD THEM WITH GREAT SPEED. WHEN WITHIN ABOUT 200 yds. of THEM THE STRANGE VISITOR STOPPED, AND THE HUNTERS SAW DISTINCETLY IT WAS A BOY. A good deal SUNBURNED. (NOW.?) BUT WHETHER AN AMERICAN OR SPANISH BOY THEY COULD NOT DETRIMINE. HE WAS NEARLY NAKED, HAVING ONLY A few SHARDS of CLOTH ON HIS PERSON. BUT THE BOY, AFTER PURSUIT, WHEELED AND RAN RAPAIDLY BACK FOR HALF A MILE; WHEN HE TURNED TO THE RIGHT AND WAS LOST SIGHT of! THE NAMES OF THE HUNTERS WHO SAW THE BOY IN THE WILD, ARE E. WRIGHT, Robert BURGEN AND J. M. SPENCER, (THE FOURTH WAS NOT NAMED,) MR. WRIGHT AND I ARE ACQUAINTED WITH, AND HIS WORD CAN BE RELIED UPON. THEY ALL AGREE THAT THE BOY WAS WILD, AND MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED TO KNOW WHERE HE COULD HAVE COME FROM!"

LARRY K. HUGHES
256 RIO VISTA
KING CITY, CA. 93930

ed in our book. All I can say is that the photographs are convincing and all visible signs point towards the possibility that the Johor Bigfoot could be a variant of the Homo erectus species of hominids (creature resembling humans), thought to have gone extinct some 50,000 years ago or that it is an unknown hominid."

Loren Coleman, a leading cryptozoologist, in his website Cryptomundo.com, opened a discussion on Thursday on the new book and received a flood of comments from the international community of cryptozoologists and Bigfoot enthusiasts. Coleman, who has authored several books on the Bigfoot subject, said Chow's revelation that the photographs showed the creature's genitalia, could be proof of the creature's sexual dimorphism. "When Vincent Chow's book shows the Bigfoot photographs, I will shout a hearty 'congratulations' to him. Yes, as he says, many will have the last laugh on this one. I will be especially happy for all the (Bigfoot) eyewitnesses who have had to tolerate ridicule merely for reporting what they saw." Coleman said the reality of a living fossil existing, such as Homo erectus, would be earth-shattering. "If Chow's findings pan out, look for some revolutionary new thoughts within anthropology, palaeoanthropology, hominology and cryptozoology. As Chow has told me, what he is talking about are 'photographs of the real McCoys'. "I am happy to announce I will be one of the contributors to his book."

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
From the New Straits Times (Malaysia): 10 May 2006
Identification key to protecting Johor Bigfoot By R. Sittamparam

JOHOR BARU: Until researchers have determined the species and family of the Johor Bigfoot, its only completely safe haven is Johor. The Wildlife Department says scientific identification is a prerequisite for declaring it a totally protected species. The State Government has announced total protection for Bigfoot. This means it is forbidden to injure, capture, kill or transport the animal out of the State. Wildlife Department Biodiversity Conservation Division director Siti Hawa Yatim said it would be difficult to provide protection to an unknown creature. "The footprints and sightings are not enough for us to act on. We have no way of providing protection for unknown animals under the Wildlife Protection Act." Siti Hawa said if there was sufficient proof of Bigfoot's existence, it could be listed as a rare species and protected. Her division had not made any move to investigate as the State Government had not furnished the department with any convincing reports so far, required for the Wildlife Department to order the installation of devices such as camera traps and sound monitors in the areas with sightings. On claims that a baby Bigfoot had been captured by a team of men in vehicles bearing Wildlife Department markings, she said the department had mounted no such expedition.

Meanwhile, two American-based Bigfoot web sites, BFRO and Cryptomundo, are at loggerheads over a New Straits Times report on a Bigfoot book to be published soon.

Cryptomundo broke the story of the book, which is said to include photographs of the Johor Bigfoot, last week. BFRO, which has long been following the story, says Cryptomundo has been too patronizing in its coverage.

* "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> |
Subject UK Bigfoot sighting--in 1879 From the Cannock Chase Post (UK): 10 May 2006 [Incomplete on CCP website as posted below] Earliest sighting of Chase Bigfoot

Not only are the Americans getting a tad jealous over the fact we've got our own bigfoot, they've also got to put up with the fact our man-beast was spotted first. For records unearthed by The Post reveal people were seeing bigfoot on, or near, the Chase in the late 1800s. The news will be a bitter blow to paranormal investigators over The Pond who have derided a string of Chase Post exclusives about sightings over the beast on our doorstep. For those Yankee Doodle doubters, we reproduce the first ever Chase Bigfoot report from Shropshire Folk-Lore volume one (1883).

"On the 21st of January, 1879, a labouring man was employed to take a cart of luggage from Ranton in Staffordshire to Woodcock, beyond Newport, in Shropshire, for the ease of a party of visitors who were going from house to another. He was late in coming back. His horse was tired and could only crawl along at a foot's pace, so that it was ten o'clock at night when he arrived at the place where the highroad crosses the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Just before he reached the canal bridge, a strange black creature with great white eyes sprang out of the plantation by the roadside and alighted on his horse's back. He tried to push it off with his whip, but, to his horror, the whip went through the thing and he dropped it on the ground in fright. The poor, tired horse broke into a canter and rushed onwards at full speed with the ghost still clinging to its back. How the creature at length, vanished, the man hardly knew. He told his tale in the village of Woodseaves, a mile further on, and so effectively frightened the hearers that one man actually stayed with friends there all night, rather than cross the terrible bridge which lay between him and his home. The ghost-seer reached home at length, still in a state of excessive terror (but, as his master assured me, perfectly sober) and it was some days before he was able to leave his bed, so much was he prostrated by his fright. The whip was searched for next day and found just at the place where he said he had dropped it. Now comes the curious part of the story. The adventure, as was natural, was much talked of in the neighborhood and, of course, with all sorts of variations. Some days later, the man's master was surprised by a visit from a policeman who came to request him to give information of his having been stopped and robbed on the Big Bridge on the night of the 21st January. The master, much amused, denied having been robbed, either on the canal bridge or anywhere else, and told the policeman the story just related. "Oh, was that all sir?" said the disappointed policeman. "I know what that was. That was (end of message).

* "Roger Knights" <rogerknights@comcast.net>
Three of Lord Dunsany's Tales of "Jorkens"
May 11, 2006 Hi Ray, Here's some stuff that's really entertaining, I think. Best regards, Roger Knights

Here are some pregnant paragraphs from three of Lord Dunsany's "Jorkens" stories.

"Well, the problem is a very simple one; it is simply the question whether man with his wisdom and curiosity has discovered all the animals that there are in the world, or whether there's one, and a very curious one too, hidden in the papyrus, which white men have never seen. And that's not quite what I mean, for there are white men that have seen things that not every whipper-snapper will believe. I should rather have said an animal that our civilization has not yet taken cognizance of. At Kosti, more than twenty years ago, I first heard two men definitely speak of it, the abu laheeb they called it, and I think they both believed in it too, but Khartoum was only a hundred and fifty miles off, and they had evening clothes with them, and they had china plates and silver forks, and ornaments on their mantelpiece, and one thing and another; and all these things seemed to appall their imagination, and they wouldn't honestly let themselves believe it.

"In towns on the empire's edge it's told of often. There's probably not a mess out there in which it's not been discussed, scarcely a bungalow where it's not been talked of, and always with derision. In places like Malakal there's not a white man that hasn't heard of it, and not one that believes it. But the last white man that you meet on lonely journeys, the last white man that there is before the swamps begin and you see nothing for weeks but papyrus, he believes in it.

"I was leaving civilization because I was tired of it, and looking for wonders in Africa. I came to this lonely man, Lindon his name was, full of curiosity aroused by those words that I had heard in Malakal. ... And that got him talking. He saw that I was committed to belief in the beast, and was no longer shy of his own."

--Lord Dunsany, selected fragments from the "The Tale of Abu Leheeb," in The Travel Tales of Mr. Joseph Jorkens (1931),

reprinted in The Collected Jorkens, v. 1

Here are extracts from the most Bigfoot-like "Jorkens" hominid-story: "It was a long time ago in a forest of Mozambique."

"What part of it?" asked Terbut, who I suppose had an atlas at home.

"Nowhere that had got on the map in those days," said Jorkens, "even if it has now. Any names I remember would mean nothing to you. You wouldn't be able to spell them. Nor would I, if it comes to that. No. But it was somewhere between where they live in round huts, and where square ones begin to appear, so far as there are any at all; but mostly it was just forest. And there I came to what travelers seldom meet, though geologists [sic] know them well, a tribe of ape-men, the missing link, Pithecanthropus in fact."

"You met them?" said Terbut. "What were they like?"

"... They lived in trees. ... They were friendly and curious. They came up and fingered my clothing, and seemed to laugh. I let them do what they liked, because I saw it was my opportunity; ... I hoped to lead them upwards ... I had to start teaching them English. ... I got them to understand it at last, and in a shorter time than you would think."

"I stood before them and made the speech on which I felt their destiny depended. ... They were all that a race of intelligent apes could be, and they bore a great resemblance to man. ... Did they wish, I asked, for ever to make no progress ... while before them shone the glorious peaks of the civilization I now showed them? I told them that we had had forests in Britain, and that our people had once contemptibly painted themselves blue, but that we had wisely given up all that. And I told them of the great progress we had made.... They sat very silent, very thoughtful, and seemed to be with me; but one word I used seemed to make a perceptible change. I had used the word content. Are you content, I had asked, to remain as you are forever? ...

"I saw them looking up at the great branches, and the sunlight streaming through with rays that were now nearly level, and at the huge flowers that hung from the trees of their home. And seeing that their attention was wandering, I tried to get it back, by pushing towards them the few things I had to show, to illustrate what our civilization had done. I pushed toward them some of my brightest kippers, dyed, as I had been told, because our public demanded them dyed. ... And I showed them some bottled vegetables that were a green more brilliant still. But they did not seem to take to them. ...

"At last I said to them, 'Well?'"

"'To the trees,' they said."

—Lord Dunsany, "Which Way?" from Jorkens Borrows Another Whiskey (1954), reprinted in The Collected Jorkens, v. 3

Here are the opening paragraphs of one of the last of Lord Dunsany's tales of "Jorkens."

A clique, for it is nothing less, at the Billiards Club, which has always made a point of doubting Jorkens, made an obvious attempt the other day to lure him to tell a tale about flying saucers, after which I have reason to think that they had prepared some scientific analysis of the atmosphere of the nearer planets, which, according to this clique, would have proved that life was impossible there, at any rate for all forms of it capable of constructing a flying saucer. So Terbut said to Jorkens, leaning across the table at which they were both sitting at lunchtime, "What about flying saucers, Jorkens?"

The suddenness of the question was obviously designed to give Jorkens no time for thought; for conversation at any club does not begin as abruptly as that, arising out of no context. But Jorkens' answer came pat, with no sign of embarrassment, as pat as the answer of any man about a subject he has long studied, of whose ins and outs he is sure. "They do not come from another planet," he said.

"Where do they come from, then?" Terbut asked.

"Of that I cannot be sure," said Jorkens, "but I should say from Tibet, or somewhere along the Himalayas."

"What part of the Himalayas?" persisted Terbut.

"That is hard to say," said Jorkens.

"Then how do you know they come from there at all?" asked Terbut.

"Because all the crews of them that I have ever seen," he replied, "were always abominable snowmen."

—Lord Dunsany, "The Explanation," from The Last Book of Jorkens, reprinted in The Collected Jorkens, v. 3

* From; rudy@stealthaccess.net |
To raycrowe@netzero.com May 12, 2006
Weight at Bluff Creek May 12, 2006

Photos don't lie, and math doesn't either, regardless of our personal belief system. At Bluff Creek, Bob Gimlin dropped off a 40 in high stump, next to a Patty track and landed on one heel. His heel went in only 1/2 as deep as the Patty track. Not his entire boot print, no, only his heel! Imagine if you put your thumb in the dirt and could only push it 1/2 as deep as the entire handprint of another man. It means he had incredible pressure, and it Patty had incredible weigh, "whether you like it or not".

I mean super, super incredible weight. Not a lousy 600 lbs, nor 800 lbs or even 1200 lbs. Lots more.

Using very CONSERVATIVE math, look at this: his heel was 1.5 x 1.75 in in area, or 2.62 in squared. Patty's front area of foot which she stood on after heel is raised up in forward step, was 6x7 in. or 42 sq in. Divide 42 sq in by 2.62 sq in. you get about 16 times the area of Gimlin's heel. SIXTEEN TIMES AS BIG.

Gimlin weighed 182. To get just 1/2 as deep as Patty's front foot section, you need to drop 16 x 182 lbs down 40 inches. So, 16 x 182 = 2,912 must be dropped. Actually, by dropping it, you are multiplyng the effective weight so it is lots more heavy than 2,912 to get to where Patty's foot front is without any drop of her foot since it was rocking forward. Using a physics formula for dropping weight from a height using a gravitational constant, we have about a factor of 3.5 to get an effective weight due to the drop of 40 inches. You have more impact if you jump down than if you just stood, right? At the beach, your foot goes deeper if you jump than if you just stand with no jump. Right?

So, 3.5 x 2,912 = 10,192 LBs effective weight from 40 inch drop for 16 bootheels at 182 lbs per each one. You "No way" will you believe this, you say.

(Hee Hee Ha Ha...10,192 pounds; Ray comment)

Hey, I went to Bluff Creek and the silt-sand-clay there is tough. Hard to make a mark. Bob Titmus also said so. His boot made only 1/8 th inch(!) mark from jumping off a log. Hiking boot. Bigger heel. Patty was AT LEAST 10,000 lbs, and probably double since her track went in two times deeper than Bob's heel. No 6'5" "animal" weighs 10,000 or more pounds. Using Krantz' volume factors, for Patty, and diving that volume into her weight, we get a density of brass. Not flesh.

Ray, you don't like it? Well, that is the way it is. Patty was not a normal "animal".... it was a thing in my book.. Erik Beckjord

Scientists say there is no scientific evidence the creature exists, but scores of people claim to have seen it roaming the park.

China's government has urged tourist agencies to cut down on creature-hunting safaris in Shennongjia, saying they were misleading and damaged the environment. But the park itself sought to lure tourists with a $60,000 reward for the Yeren's capture.

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